HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

HAVE YOU SEEN THE LATEST
B.S.A. Model W
Price Rs. 126/- complete.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XV NO. 47—D —1 BOMBAY THURSDAY FEBRUARY 24 1927 ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

P. & O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England.)

MAIL & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

P. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND LONDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession of passports.

Date.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
1927			
2 Feb.	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 ,,	NALDERA x		15,993
12 ,,	KANPURA ..		16,585
19 ,,	RAZMAK †		10,602
23 ,,	CHINA‡ ..		7,952
26	KAISAR-I HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA x		16,227
9 ,,	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ,,	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ,,	RAJPUTANA		16,568
30 ,,	MOOLTAN x		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI ..		16,619
14 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MALWA* ..	10,940
21 ,,	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ,,	DELTA ..	MALOJA x ..	20,837
4 June	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
11 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
18 ,,	CHINA ..		7,952
25 ,,	RAZMAK ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
2 July	RAJPUTANA.		16,598
9 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
16 ,,	MALWA ..		10,140
23 ,,	RAZMAK ..	MONGOLIA x ..	15,504
30 ,,	RANPURA x ..		16, 8?

X Through steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have Limited accommodation for passengers from India

†Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

¶Extra Steamer at following reduced rate:—

2—1st Saloon to London £80, £70 & £60.
,, to Marseilles £72, £62 & £56

4—2nd Saloon to London £54, & £52,
,, to Marseilles £50 & £48,

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

SPECIAL OFF SEASON RETURN TICKETS.

First Saloon Return Tickets at Special Reduced Rates will be issued for any Mail Steamer during the period commencing from Bombay with the sailing of the S.S. "KAISAR-I-HIND" on the 4th June 1927 and terminating with the steamer due in Bombay on the 23rd September. The accommodation allotted will be the best available in the First Saloon at the time of application. The fares will be as follows:—

To London and back by sea £105
To London and back via Marseilles including P. and O. Special Train Across France in both directions £120
To Marseilles and back £106

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about.	Steamers.	Tons.
1927		
16th March	DUMANA ..	8,127
24th ,,	MANDALA ..	8,246
14th April	MARGHA ..	8,258
12th May	DOMALA ..	8,441

On most of the P. & O. Mail steamers and on the B.I. Home Line Steamers Cots for Infants are available at a charge of £3 for the voyage. Application for these Cots should be made well in advance.

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS-CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1927		
25th Feb.	ALIPORE ..	Straits & Japan
27th ,,	PERIM ..	Straits & Japan
3rd March	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
	MOOLTAN ..	At Colombo for Australia
4th ,,	TATEISHI MARU	For Japan.
15th ,,	DELTA ..	China & Japan
	COMORIN ..	At Colombo fo Australia
29th ,,	NELLORE ..	China & Japan
31st ,,	MALOJA ..	For Colombo & Australia
12th April	NYANZA ..	China & Japan
	MOLDAVIA ..	At Colombo for Australia

SHIPPING

N. Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN.

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrival.	parture
Rangoon Maru	5659	13 Feb.	23 Feb.
xTottori Maru	5973	17 ,,	23 ,,
Tomi Maru	5444	17 ,,	28 ,,
Heimei Maru	4364	16 ,,	24 ,,
Ryujin Maru	6243	21 ,,	3 Ma.
*Awa Maru	5628	1 Mar.	12 ,,
Seiyo Maru	6550	12 ,,	22 ,,

* Passenger Steamers.
† For Karachi.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay. Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusan"

OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA
O.S.K. LINE

REGULAR SERVICE TO JAPAN via SINGAPORE HONGKONG & SHANGHAI

Steamer.	Arrival.	Departure.
Koryu Maru	9th Feb. 1927	18th Feb. 1927
Manshu Maru	17th ,, ,,	24th ,, ,,
Celebes Maru	20th ,, ,,	3rd March ,,
Borneo Maru	25th ,, ,,	7th ,, ,,
Indo Maru	5th March ,,	15th ,, ,,
Shiraha Maru	14th ,, ,,	21st ,, ,,
Heinan Maru	14 ,, ,,	25th ,, ,,
Shinnoh Maru	25th ,, ,,	5th April ,,

For Particulars apply to:—
T. OHARA, Manager.
Phone No 22150, Telegrams: "OSHOSEN."
P. O. Box No. 355.
Taj Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.

Bombay Widows' Pension Fund, Ltd.

ESTABLISHED 1876.
NO. 35, MEDOWS STREET,
Behind Currency Bank.
FUNDED CAPITAL RS. 2,72,700.

Investments in Government and Approved Securities only.

Perfect Economy in management. The supervision as to Rates, Mortality, Investigation and Valuation was entrusted to an experienced European Actuary.

The object is to make provisions for the widows of subscribers to a monthly pension from Rs. 5 to Rs. 50 without distinction of caste or creed. Rates of subscription are very moderate. 30 per cent. surrender value in case the wife pre-deceased. Twelve months' grace if occupation is lost.

25 per cent. Commission to Canvassers on First 12 months' subscription.

For details apply for a Copy of Rules to:
GAJANAN SADANAND DESAI,
Secretary and Treasurer.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS
TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1927		
23rd Feb.	BARALA ..	Busreh via Karachi & Persian Gulf Ports.
25th ,,	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
28th ,,	VITA ..	Karachi via Kathiawar ports.
2nd March	KARAGOLA ..	East & S. Africa.

There will be sailings for Karachi on Mondays, Fridays, and Saturdays every week. Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O. Mail steamer or through passengers to Busreh.

Terms and Rates of Freights and Passage may be arranged with
MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO.,
Ballard Road, Fort, Bombay

The Bombay Chronicle

BUSINESS NOTICE.

BUSINESS communications of every kind (advertisements, changes of address, etc.) should be addressed to the MANAGER. Advertisements intended for insertion in the next day's paper must reach the office not later than 5 p. m.

ALL REMITTANCES should be made payable to the "Bombay Chronicle" and cheques crossed.

MOFUSSIL SUBSCRIBERS whose copies of the "Bombay Chronicle" are delayed in delivery will facilitate enquiry into the cause of the irregularity by noting the date of the paper on the wrapper, and sending it to the Manager.

SUBSCRIPTION RATES.

Daily Edition,	Local	Mofussil.
1 Year	.. Rs. 20	Rs. 25
6 Months	.. Rs. 10	Rs. 12-8
3 Months	.. Rs. 5	Rs. 6-4
1 Month	.. Rs. 1-14	Rs. 2-4

Subscription to Foreign Countries
Rs. 50 per year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

SUNDAY EDITION

	Local.	Mofussil.	Foreign
Yearly	Rs. 3/8	Rs. 4	Rs. 7

PAYMENTS STRICTLY IN ADVANCE
The Sunday Edition must be subscribed for not less than one year.

SINGLE COPY ONE ANNA.

EYE TROUBLES

of any kind—Iritis, Stye, Watery Eye, Corneal Ulcer, redness, etc. Even Cataract Glaucoma Granular lid cured without knife by our Cocoanut Brand 'Lotus Honey'—genuine and purest in market. Cure guaranteed. Dram Rs. 2-8 2 Drams Rs. 4. Ask free particulars to:—
NEW FORMULA Co., Kandi, Bengal.
Tel: "Ulcer," Kandi.
Agent: A. T. GIDVANI 2 Gungoo St. KARACHI.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN
B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT
496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.
Tel. No. 2229.

TO SECURE

Growth of perfect health, purity of body and nobleness of soul, please go through our booklet

"BRAHMA CHARYA"

(Continence)

Sent gratis and post free on writing to:

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy,
JAMNAGAR.

THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL CHAMBER, IMPERIAL DELHI.

KATNI

"CASTLE" Brand PORTLAND CEMENT

What's in a name?

From the inception of the manufacture of Portland Cement in India the name of Katni "Castle" Brand Portland Cement has been accepted by ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS and CONTRACTORS as being synonymous with a product complying in every way with the British Standard Specification for Portland Cement.

EXPERIENCE—Years of accumulated experience of manufacturing is at the back of KATNI Cement. Engineers and Chemists specialising in cement manufacture have helped in making KATNI CEMENT the Best! It is guaranteed to be over the British Standard Specification (Revised 1925).

TESTIMONY—To the faith of experienced buyers is to be found in the ever increasing number of large buildings and schemes throughout the length and breadth of India on which KATNI "Castle" Brand has been used their exclusively or partly, among which are the King George's Dock, Calcutta, the Hindu University of Benares, the Inner Granaries of Lyallpur, the Great City of New Delhi, the Bombay Development Scheme, etc., etc.

SERVICE—With the best equipped plant in India KATNI CEMENT is available in any quantity desired. QUICK DELIVERIES ASSURED.
And last but not the least, experts on the staff are always ready to give counsel on CEMENT PROBLEMS.

Write us or Phone 20418 for quotation.

THE KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL Co LTD
Agents:- C. MACDONALD & Co. Laxmi Bldg. Ballard Road, BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co, Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.
PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1923	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars please apply to:—
THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

ANNAS 4 A DAY

WHICH YOU EASILY and UNKNOWINGLY SPEND
IF DEPOSITED UNDER THE ATTRACTIVE SCHEME OF THE

National Indian Life

INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.
(INCORPORATED IN INDIA 1907)
WILL MAKE YOU FREE FROM ANXIETIES AND WORRIES OF BOTH
OLD AGE and FAMILY PROVISIONS

AFTER	RS.	
YOU GET	Rs 1,500	IN CASH
AND A POLICY OF	Rs. 1,500	FULLY PAIDUP PAYABLE
	Rs. 3,000	AFTER DEATH

WHETHER YOU DIE EARLY OR LIVE LONG YOU ARE NO LOSER.
Give us an opportunity to tell you how is it.
For all Particulars and forms apply to:
BRANCH SECRETARY
Bombay Branch,
40-42, Churchgate St, Fort, Bombay.
MARTIN & CO., Managing Agents.
Head Office: 6/7 CLIVE ST., CALCUTTA
AGENTS WANTED
ON VERY LIBERAL TERMS.

INSURANCE

INSURE WITH:—
THE PIONEERS OF LIFE ASSURANCE WORK IN BENGAL.

THE HINDU MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE, Ltd.

Trustee—Govt. Official Trustee.

No Share-holders—(Established 1891)—No Capitalists

CLAIMS PAID OVER Rs. 5,00,000. COMPARED WITH OTHERS, ITS Great Age. Security. Management and Absolutely The LOWEST RATES.
INSURANCE OVER Rs. 4,00,000

No promise of Reversionary Bonus. But Cash Bonus in the shape of difference of premium with the bonus giving offices at every payment of premium.

For particulars Apply to:—

Messrs. ADHEKARI DEENDOYAL & Co., Opp. Gohal Bungalow, Afzalgunj Road' Hyderabad (Deccan.

P. C. RAY, M. A., B. L. Secretary, 285/10, Bowbazar St., Calcutta.
A. C. PARIKH, 375, Sandhurst Road Bombay 4 (Bombay Chief Agt.

INDIA PROVIDENT CO., LTD.

SPLENDID BONUS 25 % of the premium refunded as Bonus.
Funds abou Rs. 1 LACS.

The Safest Office for Life Insurance for the yo. Premium Re. 1 or 8 as. per month. Active and honest agents required on liberal remuneration. Apply at once to the SECRETARY, 29, Grey Street, CALCUTTA; or to

Messrs. R. M. DIVADKAR & Co., Chief Agents, Esoof Buildings D'Lima Street, Mazagon, Bombay

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908.)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY
TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager
Apollo Street, Fort. BOMBAY.

CLASSIFIED ADVT.

Readers, Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—Advertisement Department, 'Bombay Chronicle,' to be paid for.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" Office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT

WANTED—A LADY Teaching English for a Hindu family. Apply Box No. 1916, Advt., Dept., "Bombay Chronicle".
A R 56

LEARN—STENOGRAPHY with Touch Typewriting FREE. STANDARD TYPEWRITER COMPANY, 321, Hornby Road.
MR 57

WANTED—ENERGETIC, AMBITIOUS PERSONS everywhere. Earn Rs. 10 daily. For guaranteed profitable, prospective scheme and free particulars, Apply:—BUSINESS SERVICE SYNDICATE, Bukharapole, Sarangpur, Ahmedabad.
20

MOTOR AND ACCESSORIES

FOR SALE.—MORRIS COWLEY, FOUR SEATER 1925 Pattern, Newly Overhauled, painted and varnished and in perfect running order. Owner leaving India, Rs. 2,500/- or near offer. For Inspection and trial. Apply to KEMP & CO. LTD., Cumballa Hill.
JA R53

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

FREE—A BLACK-BIRD FOUNTAIN PEN: For particulars, Write to:—BHARATI HOUSE,, Krishnaraj Mohalla, Mysore.
19

EDUCATIONAL.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Short-hand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakker Bros., near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of gener l interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"The Bombay Chronicle,"
Bruce Street, Fort, Bombay.

HOUSES & FLATS TO LET

TO LET—FINE AIRY DOUBLE ROOMS at reduced cheap rents in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas and known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—1, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road, Dadar, 3, Love Lane, Cross Lane, Byculla, (Near Omiar Foundry) 4, Bapty Road. Two-Tanks, Near Victoria's Stand.
C 28165

TO LET—SHOPS AND GODOWNS at reduced cheap rents. Also suitable for HOTELS and WINE SHOPS in the following properties of Seth Meghji Vallabhdas, known as Ghatkoparwala's Chawls, situated at:—I, New Chawl at Mugbhat Lane, Girgaon, 2, No. 840, Bhavanishanker Road Dadar, 3, Bapty Road, Two Tanks, Near Victoria Stand. Apply sharp to BHAIYA on the Spot, or:—Jamnadas Meghji, 2nd Floor, Alice Building, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.
C 28164

TO LET AND FOR SALE AT HARDWAR.—Two big palatial Kothies at Bhimgoda, one single and the other double storied with commodious out-houses, kitchens etc. Being the only Kothies of its kind in Hardwar, built in up-to-date style with modern comforts, has always been occupied by Rajas and Princes. It stands in the healthiest locality on the main road free from congested quarters with sacred Ganges on one side and extensive grounds above 40 acres on the other, a few minutes walk only, to Har-Ki-Pari. Apply to GYAN SWARUP 21 New Road, Dehra Dun.
C R51

MISCELLANEOUS.

SOME WORK IS TO BE DONE in my building at 76 Abdul Rehman Street, opposite Imperial Bank, and its plan is ready in the Office of Messrs. Chinoy and Divecha, 375, Hornby Road. Contractors should see the plan, send tenders for it (one with wages and materials and other for only wages) to my undermentioned address: ESMAILJEE ABDOOL ALLY MATCHESWALLA 121, Nagdevi Street, Bombay, No. 3.
R54

PROFESSION.

CATARACTS—No matter ripe or unripe. No risk of operation, Cure Guaranteed. Particulars on request. "SRI" WORKS, Beadon Square, Calcutta.
P 28194A

CONSUMPTION and all drug-failed diseases of men and women are easily cured by chromo and water treatment before it is too late. Inquire of Nature cure Dr. D. VASUDEO ACHARYA N.D., H.D., (America) at Natural Treatment Home, Balaram Street, between Foras Road and Grant Road.
R 18

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS Legal and Public Notification are published in these columns at the following rates:—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion ..	.. Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion ..	.. Rs. 4-8-0
4th & Subsequent Insertions ..	.. Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

ADVERTISEMENT.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of FOREST RANGE OFFICER Sandur, from persons who have retired as Forest Ranger or Deputy Ranger from British Service, and who are energetic and fit for outdoor work. The salary will be according to qualifications. In case a retired Deputy Ranger is selected for the post the pay will be Rs. 40 to 45 and in case a retired Ranger is selected the pay will be Rs. 50 to 60. Canarese knowing people will be preferred.

(Sd). T. RAMCHANDRJEE,
Dewan of Sandur.
15th February, 1927.
28178

PUBLIC NOTICES.

THE BOMBAY ELECTRIC SUPPLY AND TRAMWAYS COMPANY, LTD.

LOST BALANCE RECEIPT.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Balance receipt No. 377 in respect of five ordy. shares No. 174145 to 4149 of the Bombay Electric Supply and Tramways Co. Ltd., standing in the name of Bai Jamni, widow of Machhi Valabh Maka has been LOST or MISLAID. Any claim in respect of these shares should be notified to the Company at their registered Office, Tramways Building, Fort, Bombay 1, within 15 days from the date hereof otherwise a duplicate Balance Receipt will be issued irrespective of any claim in respect thereof.

BAI JAMNI,
Widow of Machhi Valabh Maka.
R59

COORG FOREST DEPARTMENT, SOUTH DIVISION

TIMBER SALE NOTICE.

Merara, the 18th February 1927.

IT IS NOTIFIED that about 15,600 c. ft. of Teak, 1,500 c. ft. of Biti, 5,000 c. ft. of Matti and 3,500 c. ft. of Nandi lying in the Coorg Timber Depot, at Hunsur will be sold by Public Auction in convenient lots of about 500 c. ft. at Hunsur on 17th March, 1927, commencing at 10 a.m. All the timber is open to inspection. For further particulars apply to the DIVISIONAL FOREST OFFICER, SOUTH COORG, MERCARA.
28189

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

NEW TIME TABLE.

A NEW TIME TABLE will come into force from 1st March, 1927.

The principal changes are as follows:—

5 Down Punjab Mail will leave V. Terminus at 12/45 and arrive Delhi Main at 20/20.

7 Down Calcutta Mail (via Bina and Katni) will leave V. Terminus at 19/15 and arrive Chheoki at 2/45.

401 Down Passenger will leave Bhusawal at 17/15.

6 Up Punjab Mail will leave Delhi Main at 8/35 and arrive V. Terminus at 16/50.

8 Up Calcutta Mail (via Katni and Bian) will leave Chheoki at 8/2 and arrive V. Terminus at 15/15.

167 Down Poona Passenger will leave Lonavla at 9/0 and arrive Poona at 10/45.

601 Down Lucknow Mail will leave Jhansi at 12/20 and arrive Lucknow at 18/50.

602 Up Lucknow Mail will leave Lucknow at 10/15 and arrive Jhansi at 17/0.

653 Down and 654 UP Passenger trains will run through between Jhansi and Allahabad.

There will be slight changes in the timings of the Suburban Main Line and Harbour Branch train services.

For detailed timings of all trains see Sheet Time Tables Exhibited at stations.

D. A. FENTON,
Chief Trans: Superintendent.
Bombay, 21st February, 1927.
28191

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

SUIT NO. 289 OF 1927.

RAMCHANDRA CHIMNAJI and anr. ... ... Plaintiffs.

V/s.

MIRZA GULAM RASOOL ... Defendant.

To,
The Defendant abovenamed.

LET ALL PARTIES CONCERNED appear before the Hon'ble the Sitting Judge in Chamber on MONDAY, the 28th day of February, 1927, at 11-15 O'clock (S.T.) at the hearing of an application on the part of the Plaintiffs for the following orders:—

(1) That the Defendant do furnish security in the sum of Rs. 7216-13-4 to produce and place at the disposal of the Court when required the sum of about Rs. 7,000/- lying in the hands of the Commissioner of the Bombay Municipality and payable to the Defendant or to appear and show cause why he should not furnish such security.

(2) That the Defendant do pay the costs of and incidental to this application and the Order therein.

Dated this 22nd day of February, 1927.
SABNIS GOREGAOKER & SENJIT.
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
28190

LEGAL NOTICES.

SHERIFF'S PROCLAMATION

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 2781 of 1926.

KESHAV GANESH TAMBE, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, an Architect and Civil Engineer, residing at Dadar outside the Fort of Bombay....Plaintiff.

vs.

GOVIND NARAYAN POTDAR, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, carrying on business under the name and style of the Bombay Chemical Works, residing at Laiwadi, Parel, outside the Fort of Bombay ..... Defendant.

WHEREAS by a decree made in the above suit on the 12th day of January, 1927, it was ordered that the defendant do pay to the Plaintiff the sum of Rs. 2,350 for arrears of rent and compensation for use and occupation till 31st December, 1926, of the premises by the defendant and the defendant do pay further compensation for use and occupation of the said premises at the rate of Rs. 75 per month from 1st January, 1927, till vacant possession is given to the plaintiff and it was further ordered that the defendant do pay interest at 6 per cent per annum upon judgment from the date of the decree till payment.

AND Whereas by a Warrant of attachment of moveable property, dated the 17th day of January, 1927, certain moveable property consisting of 2 writing tables, two old cupboards, 2 shelves, 2 wooden boxes, 3 chairs, a heap of salt cakes, 7 large wooden tubs, 2 water tanks, 2 iron pans, a lot of empty bottles, empty jars, sieve and sundry articles, 6 glass flasks, pipe railings, etc., was attached.

NOW IT IS HEREBY PROCLAIMED AND NOTIFIED that the Sheriff of Bombay will under and by virtue of a warrant for sale of moveable property, dated the 8th day of February, 1927, put up for sale by public auction in the tinshed shed at Arthur Road on MONDAY, the 7th day of March, 1927, at 4 p.m. (S. T.), the aforesaid moveable property, subject to such claims as may be proved before the aforesaid date, or so much of it as shall be necessary for the satisfaction of the said decree, costs, interests, costs of previous and this execution together with the Sheriff's poundage.

Each lot to be paid for at the time of sale.

For further information, application should be made at the office of the Sheriff of Bombay.

Dated this 17th day of February, 1927.

BYRAMJEE JEEJEEBHOY,
Sheriff of Bombay.

Messrs. SUNKERSETT and VAIDYA,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
28193

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

TESTAMENTARY AND INTESTATE JURISDICTION.

GEORGE V, by the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, and of the British Dominions beyond the Seas, King, Defender of the Faith, Emperor of India.

Petition for Letters of Administration of the property and credits of TEJPAL NARSEY late of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, a Merchant, residing at Ghatkopar, without the Fort of Bombay ... deceased.

LUXMIBAI, widow of the said deceased Tejpal Narsey, of Bombay, Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Vadgadi, without the Fort of Bombay ... Petitioner.

All persons claiming to have any interest in the Estate of the abovenamed deceased are hereby cited to come and see the Proceedings if they think fit before the Grant of Letters of Administration.

Witness Sir AMBERSON BARRINGTON MARTEN, Knight, Chief Justice at Bombay aforesaid, this Fourteenth day of February in the year of our Lord One thousand nine hundred and twenty-seven and in the seventeenth year of our Reign

Seal of the High Court at Bombay.

(Sd.) R. B. PATEL,
Ag. Registrar.

(Sd.) E. J. DAVAR.

The 14th day of February, 1927.

Messrs. UNWALLA PEEROZSHAW AND PAPA,
Petitioner's Attorneys.
28192

AMUSEMENTS.

MICHAEL ARLEN'S

7 REELS

Starring
CONWAY TEARLE
The First Story of Michael Arlen to Reach the Screen
FELIX THE CAT IN "RAINBOWS END"
PATHE SUPER GAZETTE.
MOTOR LORRY TRIALS AT GHATKOPAR.
TIME: 6-15; 8-15 & 10 P.M.
PATHE CINEMA, Royal Opera House.

CINEMA MAJESTIC
Presents THIS WEEK
MURLIWALA
Maharashtra Film Co.'s
New Picture
TIME AND RATES AS USUAL.

READ
WHAT THE COW BOYS WRITE!

WE the American Cow boys of the Wembly Round the World Rodeo arrived in Madras after lying off for a few weeks. The result was we were mighty stiff and sore after starting in to ride again but Little's Oriental Balm soon put this right. It shure touches the spot for strains. We are now keeping this stuff for use. Say! The Island is a fine stretch of ground but we hit Madras in the monsoon. We found it mighty wet and damp but we were none of us killed by colds because your Kila Kold killed the colds. Guess it's mighty fine stuff! Thanks many.

Chief M. J. Thunderfoo
Emanuel Marquez
Pvt. Mannigin
Tommy Pedro
Ewell Peterson.
Jno. Gamm
Audrey J. Clothier
Jimmie Tripp.
Henry Boggs

SHIPPING

ARRIVALS.

February 22.

S S Olivebank, Johnston, New York.
S S Tangistan, McLean, Calcutta.
S S Baron Kelvin, Henderson, Calcutta.

DEPARTURES

February 23.

S S Gange, Gazzano, Genoa.
S S Tottori Maru, Kamekawa, Kobe.
S S Resolute, Kruse, New York.
S S Gothland, Snowdon, Antwerp.
S S Sutton Hall, McLaven, Hull.
S S Baroda, Hall, Busrah.

LOADING.

February 22.

Steamer Takishi Maru for Kobe.
Steamer Winkfield for Karachi.

S S Olivebank:—The F F Campbell Co.'s seamer Olivebank, arrived in harbour yesterday from New York with a general cargo.

S S Gange:—The M. Italiana steamer Gange will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Genoa with a general cargo

S S Tottori Maru:—The N Y K steamer Tottori Maru will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Kobe, with a general cargo.

S S Gothland:—The Graham T. Co.'s steamer Gothland, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Antwerp, with a general cargo.

S S Sutton Hall:—The K N Co.'s steamer Sutton Hall will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Hull, with a general cargo.

S S Baroda:—The B I S N Co.'s steamer Baroda, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for Busreh etc., with a general cargo and passengers.

DEPARTURE OF THE AMERICAN TOURISTS.

The Volkart Bros.' steamer Resolute, 7931 tons, Commander F. Kruse, will sail to-day from Bombay harbour for New York via Colombo, Rangoon, Singapore and Kobe, with 399 American Tourists.

EXPORTS.

February 22.

S S Egreemont for Philadelphia:—35 cks goat skins Briskey Co.,

For New York:—2 bales carpets Cox and Shipping Co Ltd., 100 cwt. onion seed P E Bros.

S S Gange for Genoa:—110 bales raw cotton Chachatty and Thackersey Ltd.

S S Rawalpindi for London:—274 cwt Indian coffee Thos Cook and Son, 6 bdles fox skins and woollen rugs M M and Co., 1 bale and 1 pkg. carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 41 bales cow hides A Ladhabhoy Tharia, 34 bales goat, sheep and cow hides A Abdulla and Co., 4 bales goat skins H B Ramjee and Co., 7 bales fox and wolf skins H A Ebrahimoff, 11 bdles carpets H A Ebrahimoff, 17 bales goat skins and 28 bales sheep skins and cow hides L Hassam, 20 bdles carpets L Hassam, 10 bdles jackal, fox and sheep and cow skins H A Aminoff, 3 bdles lepord skins and 2 bdles fox skins H A M Sayal, 3 cases cotton prints and 40 cases bristles Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 33 cases bristles J A Begbie and Co Ltd, 8 pkgs. wearing apparel and carpets Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 157 cwt chutney and 35 cwt condiments F Nowrojee and Co.

For Constantinople:—8 bdles carpets H A Aminoff.

For Gibralter:—2 cases brassware Pohoomull Bros.

For Hoogkerk|Hamburg:—994 cwt linseed S Mody and Co., 55 bales raw cotton K Visram and Co.

For Antwerp:—100 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Ghent:—660 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S City of Nagpur for Liverpool:—60 bales wool raw K Esmail, 51 bales wool raw M Motilal, 1000 cwt groundnut oil cakes S Bannister and Co., 100 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros., 38 bales wool raw Bombay Co Ltd., 181 cylinders empty cylinders Brunner Mond and Co.

For Dunkirk:—60 cwt gum Arabic E Virjee and Co., 610 bales raw cotton Volkart Bros.

S S Gothland for Antwerp:—300 tons manganese ore Cox and King's Shipping Agency Ltd., 55 bales raw cotton K Devchand and Co.

S S Aquilia for Genova:—5990 cwt ground nuts and 1000 cwt linseed Ralli Bros., 300 tons iron scrap and 100 tons iron tyres H K M Jathoo and Sons., 110 bales raw cotton Italinda Cotton Co Ltd., 110 bales raw cotton E Spinner and Co., 500 cwt linseed and 500 cwt groundnuts E D Sassoon and Co Ltd, 100 tons old steel railway tyres T Amratlal, 100 tons old cast iron scraps H K M Jaithoo and Son, 100 cwt linseeds K M Nathoo.

S S Argenfels for Rotterdam:—159 bales cotton waste M Narottamdas and Co.

For Hamburg:—110 bales raw cotton Italinda Cotton Co Ltd., 25 bales hemp H Govindjee, 500 bales cotton fly Textile Products Ltd., 700 cwt myrabollams P Mathradas and Co Ltd.

For Antwerp:—50 bales cotton fly B Kursondas and Co.

S S Peranj for Kobe:—500 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton Ralli Bros.

For Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 100 bales raw cotton Breul and Co.

S S Rangoon Maru for Kobe:—112 cwt ivory and 62 lbs. tortoise sheels E F Kavarane and Co., 500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Alipore for Moji:—1500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Osaka:—1300 bales raw cotton Ozu Burin and Co Ltd., 1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe,—500 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton N Fatelally and Co.

For Nagoya:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

S S Manshu Maru for Yokaichi:—500 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd., 200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co Ltd.

For Osaka:—1000 bales raw cotton T M Kaisha Ltd.

For Kobe:—100 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg. Co., 309 bales raw cotton N Fatially and Co.

S S Ryajia Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg Co Ltd., 2000 bales raw cotton Japan Cotton Trading Co. Ltd., 500 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg. Co.

S S Heoni Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton G K Kaisha Ltd.

S S Tomi Maru for Kobe:—200 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg. Co Ltd., 300 bales raw cotton Japan Trading and Mfg. Co. Ltd.

S S Celebes Maru for Kobe:—700 bales raw cotton G Dosa and Co.,

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NEW YORK AND LIVERPOOL COTTON MARKET.

NEW YORK COTTON.

New York, Feb. 21.

March	13.68—.10
May	13.93—.08
July	14.14—.08
October	14.38—.07
December	14.55—.08
Middling Spot	14.00—.10

NEW ORLEANS COTTON

New York, Feb. 21.

March	13.71—.06
July	14.08—.07
Middling Spot	13.78—.

NEW YORK.

NEW YORK 10-55 A.M.: Feb. 21
(As known in Liverpool at closing time.)

March	13.72
May	13.96
July	14.18
NEW YORK NOON CALL:—	
March	13.71
May	13.95
July	14.16
NEW ORLEANS 9-55 A.M:—	
March	13.72
July	14.15

RECEIPTS AND EXPORTS OF U.S.A.

New York, Feb. 21.
Bales.

Day's Receipts at all U.S. Ports	34,000
Day's Exports to Great Britain	16,000
Day's Exports to the Continent	33,000

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

February	7.35—.07
March	7.40—.09
April	7.45—.10
May	7.52—.10
June	7.56—.11
July	7.63—.11
August	7.65—.11
September	7.67—.11
October	7.68—.13
November	7.71—.13
December	7.74—.12
January	7.77—.12
February	7.78—.11
Middling Spot	7.74—.04

SALES.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.
Bales.

Sales at Liverpool	12,000
Sales on Speculation	200
Sales of East Indian Cotton	nil

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 21.

February	13.17+.10
March	13.12+.10
April	13.16+.10
May	13.19+.11
June	13.21+.10
July	13.22+.10
August	13.23+.11
September	13.32+.10
October	13.37+.07
November	13.32+.12
December	13.39+.12
January	13.32+.13
February	13.39+.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot	13.70+.20

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb 21.

Scinde Good	5.90
Scinde Fully Good	6.10
Scinde Fine	6.30
Bengal Good	6.00
Bengal Fully Good	6.20
Bengal Fine	6.40
Oomra Good	6.40
Oomra Fully Good	6.65
Oomra Fine	6.90
Broach Good	6.35
Broach Fully Good	6.65
Broach Fine	6.95

LONDON METALS.

London, Feb. 21.

Copper, English Best Selected	£60-1|4
Copper, Braziers	£70-1|2
Yellow Metal	£65-3|4
Spelter, Hard Indian Brands	£26.3|8
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£15-3|8
Tin, English Ingots	£308 1|2

LINSEED.

London Feb. 21

Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers £18:5.
Linseed, Calcutta, ton.—
Apl/May shipment paid £17:15.
Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton.—
Apl/May shipment continent paid £15:2:6
Market:—Opened with prices rather better. Closed steady.
Linseed, Bombay, ton.—
Feb/Mar. shipment offered £19.

LINSEED OIL.

London Feb. 21

Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
Mar/Apl delivery sellers 31/9.
Linseed, Oil, naked, London, cwt.—
May/Aug delivery sellers 31/6.

DEMAND BILLS.

New York, Feb. 21.

Demand Bills	484.68

COFFEE.

New York, Feb. 21

The R.o Coffee. (No. 7, quality). Spot

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feb 22

B. C. RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 7/8
Bank's selling D D 1/5 29/32.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A 1/6 7/32.
Bank's buying T T 1/5 15/16.
Bank's buying D D 1-5 31/32.
PARIS
Bank's selling D D Frcs. 892.
Bank's buying 3 M/st D A Frcs. 962.
Bank's buying D D Frcs. 947.
JAPAN—
Bank's selling T. T. Rs. 135
Bank's buying 60 D/st D P Rs. 131
HONGKONG—
Bank's selling Rs. 141.
SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D Rs 178.
SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 156 1/2
NEW YORK—
Bank's selling D D Rs. 276 1/2.
CROSS RATE—
London—New York Dol. 4.85 1/32.
London—Paris Frcs. 123.92
London—Switzerland Frcs. 25.22
London—Brussels Frcs. 34.87.
London—Rome Liras 109.65.
London—Berlin Marks 20.46.
Tone of Exchange:—Quiet market.

LONDON DISCOUNT.

Bombay, Feb 22

3 months 4 5/16 per cent.
6 months 4 5/16 per cent.
Bank of England rate 5 per cent.
Money Call 6 1/2 per cent.
1 month 6 1/4 per cent.
3 months 5 1/2 per cent.
6 months 4 3/4 per cent.
Tone of Money Market:—Firm.
Imperial Bank rate 7 per cent.

BULLION.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Bar gold ready Rs. 21|10|0.
Bar gold forward Rs. 21|10|6.
Bar gold 2nd settlement Rs. 21|11|6.
Sovereign ready Rs. 13|9 0.
Sovereign forward Rs. 13|9|0.
Bar silver 1st settlement Rs. 61|12|0.
Bar silver 2nd settlement Rs. 60|8|0.

London, Feb. 21

Bar gold s. 84|11.
Silver ready d. 26|12.
Silver forward d. 26 9.
Tone of Silver:—Dull. China sold. America offered silver after the price had been fixed Thinks some further decline possible.

WHEAT—LONDON.

London Feb. 21

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 50/3.
Rozario Santa Fe, per 63 1/2 lb.—
Feb/Mar shipment sellers 51.
Market:—Quiet but steady.
Wheat, Australian,—
Feb/Mar shipment buyers 52/3.
Market:—Quiet.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi.—
May/Aug shipment quoted 51/6.

LONDON PRODUCE.

London Feb. 21

Cottonseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment buyers £8:10.
Castorseed, Bombay.—
Feb/Mar shipment offered £19:15.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Feb/Mar shipment buyers £20:10.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton.—
Mar/Apl shipment buyers £20:10.

LONDON RUBBER.

London Feb. 21

Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s. 1/4d buyers.
Smoked Sheet, Standard, Ribbed, lb, Spot 1/7s 3/8d sellers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s. buyers.
Pale Crepe, lb, Spot 1/7s 1/4d. sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.

London Feb. 21

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.—
March per cwt 18/1 1/2 offered.
July/Sept per cwt. 17/6 offered.
Oct/Dec. per cwt. 17/7 1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay.—
July/Sept per cwt. 17/8 1/2 offered.
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Karachi.—
July/Sept per cwt. 17/9 1/4 offered.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Feb. 21.

Silver.—China sold. Buyers holding off. Market quiet.

Spot	26-3|4
Forward	26-9|16

LONDON GOLD.

London, Feb. 21.

Bar Gold, Fine, per oz.	£4 4-11
	Per cent.
Interest, Day to Day Loans	3-5|8
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans	4

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Feb. 21.

	Per cent.
Bank Bills, 3 months	4-9|32
Bank Bills, 6 months	4-9|32
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months	5-1|4
Fine Trade Bills, 6 months	5-3|4

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Feb. 21.

T. T. Berlin on London	20.46.1|8
T. T. Amsterdam on London	12.11-1|2
T. T. Brussels on London	34.88
T. T. Madrid on London	28.80
T. T. Milan on London	109.75
T. T. Berne on London	[illegible]
T. T. Paris on London	123.91

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

RECEIPT ROOM RATE AND DAILY SALE

LOCAL MARKET.

Following easier advices from America our market opened for Broach A.|M. at Rs. 284 and improved to Rs. 285 8 on commission houses buying. The close in the Marwadi Bazar was as under: Broach A.|M. Rs. 284-3|4 Broach J.|A. Rs. 290-3|4,, Oomra March Rs. 271, Oomra May Rs. 273, Bengal March Rs. 259|8, Bengal May, Rs. 260|8. Liverpool market opened unchanged and later cables showed 4 points higher. This steadiness was reflected on the market at Sewri and Broach after opening at 286, improved as under and closed steady.

Broach A.|M.	287	8	0
Broach J.|A.	293	8	0
Oomra March	274	0	0
Oomra May	276	0	0
Bengal March	261	8	0
Bengal May	262	0	0

SAMPIN QUOTATIONS.

February	198.50—2.00
May	202.30— .80
August	206.50— .90

ROOM RATE.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Bengal March				259
Bengal May				259
Broach A.|M.				285
Broach J.|A.				291
Oomra March				271
Oomra May				273
Bengal	276	269	262	254
S. P.	272	265	258	250
Rajputana	276	269	262	254
Broach	—	306	—	—
Oomra No. 3	276	272	267	—
C. P. 1	291	287	282	—
C. P. 2	284	280	275	—
Khandesh	272	268	263	—
Muthia	271	267	262	—

READY COTTON SALES.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

500	Vurdhman Bros.	Berar	275 289
200	Suzuki & Co.	C. P. 1	295|298
200	Volkart Bros.	Khandesh	276
200	Volkart Bros.	Muglai	276
200	Forbes & Co.	Jaora	275
500	Breul & Co.	Berar	277|10
300	R. Dossa	Bhesha	351
200	R. Dossa	Verabal	278
100	H. Surajmal	Hinganghat	297|8
200	H. Nenshi	Bhopal	287

READY COTTON QUOTATIONS.

BOMBAY, Feb. 22st
Ready.
Mill Terms.
New

Bengal	Superfine	M. G.	268/70
,,	Fine	,,	263/65
,,	F.G.	,,	258/60
Sindh-Punjab	Fine	,,	262/63
,,	F.G.	,,	257/58
Wardha-Hingt.	Fine	M.G.	290/93
Nagpur	,,	,,	290/92
Yeotmal	,,	,,	284/85
Arvi	,,	,,	285/87
Amraoti	,,	,,	278/80
Khamgaon-Akola	,,	,,	275/78
Mulkapur	,,	,,	270/72
Khandesh	,,	,,	268/70
Muthia	Fine		268/70
,,	F.G.	,,	. ..
Nanded/Purna	Best Quality.		290/300
Purna	Average	,,	275/80
Pabani/Sailu	,,	,,	270/75
Indore/Ujjain	,,	,,	280/90

Broach Fine M.G. 310 Feb. 305 March. 30

PRODUCE RECEIPTS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Wheat	5,303 Cwts.
Linseed	6,680 ,,
Rape, Rai & Mustardseeds	1,583 ,,
Gingellyseeds	3,118 ,,
Poppyseed	22 ,,
Groundnuts	15,530 ,,
Castorseed	10,073 ,,
Rice	86,738 ,,
Myrabollams	5,378 ,,
Cottonseed	10,607 ,,
Gram	2,115 ,,
Joowar	749 ,,
Barley	374 ,,
Bajree	2,332 ,,
Coal	2,705 tons.

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

The following are the closing rates of Wheat and Seeds on Ready Delivery Terms to-day:—

	Per cwt. Rs. a. p.
Linseed Brown Bold	10 11 0
Linseed Brown Small	10 3 0
Castorseed Bold	10 10 0
Castorseed Small	11 4 0
Groundnutseeds Bold	13 2 0
Cottonseed	4 11 0
Wheat Delhi Pissi	8 2 0
Wheat Karachi Bungla	8 3 0
Pissi Seoni 70|30	8 1 0

CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA LTD.

The following is the statement of Liabilities and Assets of The Central Bank of India, Ltd., for the Fortnight ending 15th February 1927:—

LIABILITIES:—		
Capital Subscribed Rs. 3,36,00,000		
Capital Paid up	1,68,00,000	
Reserve Fund	1,00,00,000	
Deposits, debts due to Banks and Agents, Bills payable etc.	18,31,43,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	2,52,32,000	
	24,01,75,000	
ASSETS:—		
Cash Credits and Overdrafts on Government and other authorised securities	4,61,69,000	
Loans on Goverament and other authorised securities	3,30,81,000	
Bills Discounted	1,69,32,000	
Bank Premises	55,82,000	
Sundries including Branch Adjustments	1,98,40,000	
Cash in hand, at Banks and Investments in War Bonds, Govt. Paper, Shares, Debentures. Properties, etc.	11,85,71,000	

BREUL & CO.'S MARKET REPORT.

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY.

Bombay, Feb. 22nd.

In full-pressed Bales.	19. 2 27	Since 1st September This Year	Last Year
Khandesh	1 501	2,88,284	2,55,104
Central India	2,247	2,03,443	2,75,455
Barsi and Nagar	1,387	1,57,876	1,48 139
Hyderabad-Gaorani	890	53,188	54,927
Berar	5,402	4,17,348	3 38,311
Central Provinces	1,917	1,67,264	1,70,651
Total Oomras	12,474	13,18,103	12,41,987
Dholera	1,241	62,283	1,26,610
N. W. Provinces	216	51 596	1,23,814
Rajputana	734	25,795	67,006
Sind-Punjab	524	81,725	1,75 41
Broach	588	2,915	1,57,732
Coompta & Dharwar	70	20,996	14,669
Westerns- Northerns		9,299	9,828
Cocoanada		395	1,473
Tinnevelly and Cambodia		4.626	6,513
Persian		3,016	2,167
American		85,608	200
Egyptian and African		22,398	31,897
Comilla, Burma & Other sorts.		60	439
Total	15,877	16,89,115	19,49,745

EXPORTS FROM BOMBAY

In full pressed Bales.	21	1st Sept. to 17 Feb. This year,	Last year
Europe		6,242 1,43,418	2,69.298
Japan & China		29,000 6,31,340	8 25,489
Coast Ports		6,919	13,962
Up-country by Rail		49,173	44,700
Afloat in harbour for Europe			
China and Japan		77,738	54,691
Total		35,242 9,08,593	12 03,131

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

(Issued by the Hindustani Native Merchants' Association).
Kalbadevi Road, Bombay
Feb. 21
Rs. a. p.

KHADI:—	Per lb				
Textile	,,	0	11	0	
Century	,,	0	10	9	
Jacob	,,	0	11	0	
E. D. Sassoon	,,	0	10	9	
Elphinstone	,,	0	10	9	
Apollo	,,	0	10	9	
LONG CLOTH (Full weight) 34/40 In:					
Standard Mill	Per lb.	0	15	0	
Century 91 1/2-92 1/2	,,	0	15	6	
Century 6404-8705	,,	1	0	0	
Hindustan Mill	,,	1	0	0	
Fazal (Mahal)		0	15	6	
Phoenix	,,	0	15	6	
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	0	15	6	
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	0	15	0	
Kaliamardan	,,	0	15	3	
Daud Sahib	,,	0	15	0	
GLON CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5203					
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1	0	0	
Hindustan Mill	,,	0	15	0	
David Mill	,,	1	0	0	
Apollo	,,	0	14	6	
LONG CLOTH x Quality:—					
Swan Finlay	,,	0	15	3	
Gold Mohor	,,	0	14	6	
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—					
Textile (Hand)	per lb.	0	15	0	
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	15	0	
Century (Bugle)	,,	0	14	9	
Apollo Pyala)	,,	0	14	6	
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0	14	6	
Sakuntala	,,	0	15	0	
Sundari Brand	,,	0	14	9	
Globe	,,	0	14	6	
Rachael	,,	0	14	3	
Pekhi	,,	0	14	6	
Maher	,,	0	14	6	
LEPAD:—					
Spring	,,	0	14	6	
Textile	,,	0	14	0	
Century	,,	0	11	0	
Maher	,,	0	11	0	
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—					
Spring (Balance)	Per lb.	1	0	1	
Jacob	,,	0	0	0	
Century	,,	1	0	0	
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0	
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—					
Spring (Balance)	,,	1	0	0	
Century	,,	0	15	6	
Jacob	,,	0	15	0	
Mun Mill	,,	1	0	0	
1386 Tata	,,	2	11	6	
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—					
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4	0	0	
Jamshed	,,	4	0	0	
Century	,,	4	2	0	
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4	2	0	
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4	6	0	
BLACK CHECK:—					
5800 Sholapur	,,	10	8	0	
2020 Jacob	,,	5	8	0	
5800 Kurla	,,	8	8	0	
1325 Morarji	,,	5	8	0	
GABRUN No. 5124:—					
Pearl Pabaney	,,	7	8	0	
Hindustan	,,	7	8	0	
E. D. Rachael	,,	6	6	0	
SALITA:—					
Century	Per lb.	0	13	6	
Textile	,,	0	13	6	
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0	13	6	
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—					
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2	6	0	
777 Crescent	,,	2	4	0	
Apollo David	,,	2	4	0	
DUKDI Yards 12-13-14.—					
Kanta	Per lb.	1	0	1	
Great	,,	1	3	0	
Phoenix		1	0	1	
Kohinoor	,,	1	0	1	
Tata	,,	1	0	1	
CHADAR Koti Calender:—					
Hindustan	Per lb.	0	15	0	
David	,,	0	14	6	
Mahel		0	14	6	

STOCK EXCHANGE.

Bombay, Feb. 22.

Cotton mill shares remained steady. There was good enquiry in Pearl, Finlay, Swan, Gokak, Pabaney and David. Market is likely to well maintain at present.

We quote:—B. Dyeing 932|8, Fazul 912|8, Cenutry 423|12, Pearl 523|12, Nagpur 522|8, Swadesh 527|8, New Great 327|8, Colaba 141|4, Simplex 151|4.

Tata Hydro 1048|12, Tata Deff. 172|8, Tata Ord. 58|8, Andhra 820, Tata Power 592|8.

LOCAL BANKS Paid upLast Quotaions

	Rs.	Divid	Rs.	as.
Bank of India	50	1-2	78	4
Baroda	50	4	84	
Central Co-operative	50	1-2	68	8
Central	25	1-4	30	8
Eastern	£5.	9 p.c.	82	
Imperial	500	40	1450	
Imperial Contributory	125	10	370	
Union	5	0	4 3	14

CEMENTS AND MANGANESE.

Bundi	10	..	18	12
Central India Mining	10	4-8Y	28	12
Indian Cement O.	350	..	116	4
Katni Cement O...	100	..	133	12
Katni Cement D.	40	..	380	
Punjab Cement O.	10	..	6	6
Shivrajpur	10	8Y.	50	4

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad Prantej	500	11p.c.	905	
Amritsar Pattis	100	10p.c.	150	
Central Province	700	70p.c.	104	
Dhond Baramati	100	6p.c.	102	8
Guzerat	100	5p.c.	90	
Hoshiarpur Doab	100	5.pc.	101	
Larkhana	100	5pc.	84	
Mandra Bhon	90	5p.c.	83	
Pachora Jammsi	100	5p.c.	89	XD
Sara Sirajgunj	100	5p.c.	98	XD
Sialkot Narowal	100	5p.c.	111½	
Sind Light	100	12p.c.	151	
Tapti Valley	500	8p.c.	715	
Upper Sind Light	100	4p.c.	76	

STEAMER COMPANIES.

Bombay Steam Navigation CO.	250	..	190	
Bombay Steam Navigation P.	350	..	235	
Scindia Steam	15/0	..	13	6

ELECTRIC UNDERTAKINGS.

Ahmedabad Electricity	100	5p.c.	81	
Andhra Valley O	1,000	..	820	
Andhra Valley P.	1,000	..	970	
Bombay Tramways O.	50	2-8	133	12
Bombay Tramways P.	50	3-8	66	8 XD
Karachi Electricity	100	6	98	
Surat Electricity	100	..	70	
Tata Hydro-Elec. O	1,000	40	1048	12
Tata Hydro Elec. P.	1,000	7p.c.	985	
Tata Power O.	1,000	..	592	8
Tata power P.	1,000	..	850	

PRESS COMPANIES.

Barsi Press			435	
Akbari	500	..	160	
Fort	475	..	300	
Harvey & Sabapathy	500	20-35	1040	
Indian Cotton	126	20	220	
Manmad Manufacturing	250	..	230	
New Berar	500	80	850	
New East India	1,000	..	975	
New Mofussil P.	400	40	545	
New Prince of Wales	500	61	510	
Volkart U.P.	500	40	510	

MISCELLANEOUS COMPANIES.

Alcock Ashdown	100	..	256	4
Belapur Co. Ltd.	76	..	19	8
B. Burma T. Corporation Ltd.	125	20	597	8
B. Burm T. Corporation New	0	8	176	4
Burma Corporation	10	0-6	10	
Bombay Uganda	80	nil	47	
Britisb Burma Petroleum	Sh.	8 0-6-9	6	6XD
Indo Burma Petroleum	100	..	182	8
Jost Engineering	100	10	135	
Mackenzie	100	30	335	XD
New Union Flour Mills	100	50	30	
Port Canning	1000	50Y	647	8
Sarda Carbonic Gas	100	3-12-14	25	
Tata IronPref. 1st.	150	6 p.c.y.	128	
Tata Iron Pref. 2nd.	150	..	77	
Tata Iron and steel Def	30		172	8
Tata Iron and Steel Co.	75	..	58	8
Thacker	50	..	112	
Telephone	50	nil	41	4

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Empire of India	50	22	8 950	
Industrial & Prudential	6	1-4p.c.	4	
Aule Insurance Co. Ltd.				
Jupiter	15	..	4	8
New India	25		21	
Oriental Life	100	30p.c.	1450	
Vulcan	10	0 8 0	5	

MILLS.

Ahmedabad Advance	100	10	407	8
Alliance	100	..	30	
Apollo	50	..	9	
Assur Virjee	100	..	3	
Berar Manfg.	200	30	210	
Bombay Cotton Co.	500	15	305	
Bombay Cotton P.	10	5 p.c.	5	8
Bombay Dyeing etc.	250	25	932	8
Bombay Industrial	108	..		
Bombay Woollen	100	..	70	
Bradbury	250	nil	290	
Bradbury P.	250	7 p.c.	180	
Broach Fine Counts	250	..	70	
Century	100	zoy	423	12
Central India O.	10	16	522	8
Central India P.	500	5 p.c.	40	
Ceylon	100	..	40	
Colaba India & Mill	100	65	142	2
Crescant	100	4	183	12
Carimbhoy	250	..	260	
Cavid	500	..	240	
Kuria	100	..	145	
Dawan	250	55	750	
E.D. Sasson United O.	7-8	..	1	2 6
Ebrahimbhoy Pabanay	250	nil	237	8
Edward Sasson	200	nil	140	

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Feb 22

3 1/2 per cent Rupee Paper Rs. 77/5.
4 per cent Conversion Loan due 1931 36 Rs. 94/6.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs. 88/2.
5 per cent War Loan due 1929/47 Rs. 101/6.
5 Per cent Loan due 1935 Rs. 102/4.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1933 Rs. 103.
5 per cent Loan (Tax Free) due 1945/55, Rs. 107/2.
5½ per cent War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1925 Rs. 105/14.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 100/12.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 105/.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 106.
6 per cent Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 106/14.
6 1/2 per cent Bombay Devp. Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 112/8.
4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 87/8.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 86-8.
4 per cent Improvement Trust 1974 Rs. 86/8
6 per cent Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112-8.
6 per cent Municipal due 1929-49 Rs. 103
Tone of Market:—Quiet. Forward rates 3 1/2 per cent Rs. 77/6; 1945/55 Rs. 107/4
Tone of Market:—Steady.
Forward rates for 3 1/2 per cent Rs 77/6; 1945/55 Rs. 107/4.

Elphinstone O.	700	..	29	
Emperor Edward	500	..	215	
Fazulbhoy	100	25	912	8
Finlay	1,000	..	650	
Framjee Petti	100	..	40	
Gokar.	100	5	123	12
Hindoostan	1,000	125	1640	
Indian Bleaching etc.	1,000	751	165	
Indian Manufacturing	1,000	751	1045	
Indore-Malwa United	100	10	345	
Jamalsed O.	250	..	75	
Bhatau Makanjee	Nil	..	102	8
Kilachand	25	..	3	8
Kohinooz	500	..	1152	8
Lakshmi Cotton	1,000	150	5975	
Madhovrao Scinda	100	..	25	
Madhowj Dharamsi	100	..	128	12
Madras United	250	15	485	
Mancekjee Petit	1,000	30	1870	
Mathradas	100	..	75	
Meyer Sassoon	100	..	90	
Morarjee Gocundas	1,000	..	220	
Model Mills, Magpur	250	..	132	8
Mysore	53	4	117	8
New City of Bombay	100	10	165	
New Great Eastern	300	nil	60	
Osmansbhai (100)	75	..	60	
Paarl	250	8	523	12
Phosnix	100	10	423	12
Premier	100	..	11	
Sassoon Cotton	100	..	20	
Sassoon Silk	500	..	605	
Sholapur	1,000	200	8200	
Simplex	100	..	32	5
Sir Shapurji, Broacha	100	..	32	5
Standand lashi	500	..	1600	
	500	..	527	8
Swan	00	..	158	12
Tata Mill O.	5	..	110	
Vishnu Cotton O.	90		2550	
Vishnu P.	500	35	590	
Western India Sping	1,000	50y	875	

SHARE-MARKET FLUCTUATIONS

Ahmedabad			407	8
Bombay Cotton			305	
Bombay Dyeing	928 12	932 8	928 12	932 8
Century	421 4	425	421 4	423 12
Central India	522 8			
Colaba Land			141	4
Crescent			182	8
Edward Sassoon			140	
Fazulbhoy	910 913	12	910	912 8
Finlays			142	12
Globe			40	
Gokak			123	12
Indian Bleaching			165	
Indore Malwa			345	
Kohinoor			1152	8
Madhowjee			127	8
Mathuradas			75	
Meyer Sassoon			90	
Mysore			115	
New Great	321 4	327 8	321 4	327 8
Pearl	521 4	523 12	521 4	523 12
Pabany			237	8
Phoenix			420	
Simplex			150	
Swadeshi	527 8			
Swan Mills			158	12
Tata Mills			107	8

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock			258	12
Bombay Steam			190	
Bundi Cement			18	12
Central Indian Mining			28	12
Indian Cement			116	4
Katni Cement ord.			133	12
Shivrajpur			50	4
Tram Co. Ord.			134	6
Tata Hydro 1050 1050 1048 12			1048	12
Tata Iron&Steel ord. 57 8				
Tata Iron & Steel Def.	172 8 176 4	171 4	172	8
Govt. paper 3 1/2 per cent.			77 5	6
Govt. Paper 5 per cent.			107 3	6

LONDON STOCK EXCHANGE.

London, Feb. 21.

Chartered Bank of I. A. and C.	£19-5|8
Hongkong and Shanghai Bank (London Register)	£113-1|2
P. and O. Banking Corporation	£10
National Bank	£48
Eastern Bank	£6-1|4
Funding Loan 4 per cent.	£83.7|8
Conversion Loan

CEYLON SHARE QUOTATIONS

BOMBAY, Feb. 21.

Messrs. Forbes and Lund have received thefollowing quotations by special telegram from their Agents in Colombo:

Name of Company	Latest prices Rs.	Face value Rs.	par, per Acre	bearing Acres	in bearing Acres	Dividend per cent. 1925	1926
Bukit Darah Rubber	26/8	10	683	850		33	10
Cavunal Rub. & Tea	17	10	730	315		40	7 1/2
Ceylon Planters	59	10	310	714	03+	85	10
Ceylon Rubber	67	10	314	1400		110	50
Clunes Estates	40	10	455	1048		85	
Cochin Rubber	53	15	370	1094		95	10
Eila Tea	350	100	474	1072		60	
Estates Co. of Uva	37/8	10	565	325	2512	20	24
Fairlawn Estate	33	15	1094		685	20	8
Frocester Estates	87/8	10	281	997		120	100
Hatbawe Rubber	17	10	930	861		35	
Honiton Rubber	14	10	1344	397		18	
Horawala Rubber	83	10	390	768		140	70
IndoMalay Estates	26	10	612	735		55	20
Jambulande T. & Rub	29	10	730	526		22½	10
Jebong Rubber	3/8	10	738	1626		40	20
Kalutara Company	64	10	412	1212		90	100
Kalutara Rubber	20XD	10	825	547		135x	31
Kelani Valley Rubber	35	10	494	333		75	25
Langat River	42/8	10	441	1142	925+	52	45
Lanka Rubber	95	10	289	631		135	95
Lansdowne Rubber	2 7/8	50	550	817		60	40
Maha Uva Estates	57/8	10	405		822	35	45
Matale Valley Rubber	31	10	670	587		45	10
Meall Mor Estates	28	15	725	418	543	25	10
Millishena Rubber	65	10	388	912		80	70
Naranjoda Rubber	40	10	479	365		70	15
Neuchatel Estates	56	15	720	2423	695	45	20
North-Western Rub.	24	10	413	778	414	30	15
Pelmadulla T. & Rub.	27	10	690	822	411	35	
Rubber Growers'	46	10	426	634		95	60
Saffragam T. & Rub.	2 0XD	50	383	3207	379	75	40
Talgaswella Tea	62/8	10	232	960	195	100	15
Torrington Tea	18/8	10	1240		501	17	7
Udabage Tea	88	20	439	1339	150	80	40
Udapolla Rubber	34	10	1116	730		200X	60
Ullswater Rubber	19	10	445	375		25	10
Vogan Tea	57	10	395	1185	956	75	50

Interims. Final for 1926. + Cocoanuts. X On Old shares.
Remarks: Market—easier.
Rubber: Spot Colombo 98 cents.
Kalutara Rubbers xd. 18 p.c. Final and Saffragams 10 p.c. 1st Interim.

THE EAST INDIA COTTON ASSOCIATION LTD..

INDIAN WEEKLY STATISTICS.

22 nd February, 1927.

RECEIPTS.

	Week ending 12th Feb. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	4878	2078
Bombay x	140809	141508
Karachi	43921	57204
Madras	1747	2231
Rangoon	(a)	974
Tuticorin	1529	168
	192884	204166

EXPORTS.

	Week ending 12th Feb. 1927. Bales.	1926. Bales.
Calcutta	151	50
Bombay x	56768	129531
Karachi	48009	71960
Madras		112
Rangoon	4083	5314
Tuticorin	11	..
	109022	205987

RECEIPTS.

	1st Sept. to 12th Feb. 1926-27.	1925-26.
Calcutta	41930	27574
Bombay x	1553852	1763192
Karachi	422365	705119
Madras	38906	55910
Rangoon	14750 (a)	10987
Tuticorin	6039	19172
	2077842	2571354

EXPORTS.

	1st Sept. to 12th Feb. 1926-27	1925-26.
Calcutta	8887	8301
Bombay x	740298	1064412
Karachi	270150	438891
Madras	16318	43254
Rangoon	30705	41175
Tuticorin	10304	43169
	1076662	16398 o

(a) to 5th Feb. x Includes Coastal Ports and reshipments of foreign cotton

RECEIPTS INTO BOMBAY FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 21st Feb. 1927.	1926.
2167	5348
1st Sept. to 21 st Feb. 1926-27.	1925-26.
23902	44795

EXPORTS FROM KARACHI.

Week ending 8th Feb 1927.	1926.
United Kingdom	..
Continent	25914
China	9500
Japan	14100
Bombay (a)	6167
U. S. A.	700
	56381

1st Sept. to 8th Fan.	*1926-27	1925-26.
United Kingdom ..	14402	27742
Continent	11036	194056
China	36620	56406
Japan	70237	159586
Bombay (a) ..	18414	39199
U. S. A.	1426	4350
	251459	481339

x Adjusted.
a) Includes cotton for transhipment.

BOMBAYBI-WEEKLY STATISTICS

Bombay, Feb. 22.

	1926-27 Bales.	1925-26 Bales.	Difference Bales.
RECEIPTS.			
18th. to 21st. Feb.	49444	69489	—20045
RECEIPTS. 1st. Sept to 21st. Feb.	1689115	1949745	—260630
SHIPMENTS. 18th. to 21st. Feb.			
United Kingdom ..	366	4926	—4560
Continent ..	4540	11112	—6572
China, Japan & Coast Ports ..	274	62298	—62024
Total. ..	5180	78336	+ 73156
SHIPMENTS. 1st. Sept. to 21st. Feb. ..			
United Kingdom	3346	24737	—21391
Continent ..	144777	259249	—114472
China ..	106662	177515	—70853
Japan ..	524089	709858	—185778
Coast Ports ..	7193	14367	—7174
U.S.A. ..	201	1350	—1149
Total.	786259	1187076	—400817
AFLOAT IN HARBOUR. Europe ..	9783	Nil	+ 9783
China, Japan & Coast Ports..	153492	91588	+ 61904

STATEMENT OF COTTON PRESSED

Week ending 11th Feb.	1927.	1926.
Madras	1132	1677
Bombay	16385	35613
Scind	6317	7464
Bengal	839	1241
U. P.	6036	617
Punjab	28997	4 008
C. P.	21125	16868
Berar	47181	31546
N. W. F. Province ..	—	
Ajmer/Merwara	1616	2614
Burma + ...	730	4512
Jodhpur State		
Alipura State	277	..
	130640	147454

1st Sept. to 11th Feb.	1926-97	1925-26
Madras	62888	90486*
Bombay	329535	351967
Scind	72878	105738
Bengal	6181	7191
U. P.	158126	185907
Punjab	32043*	263541
C. P.	254823	411919
Berar	562863*	342553
N. W. F. Province ..	505	1739
Ajmer/Merwara ..	17149	43696
Burma + ...	23132	53939
Jodhpur State	566	..
Alipura State	1573	..
	1922260	2274548

* Adjusted.
+ to 14th Feb.

FAMINE IN THE PRESIDENCY.

SERIOUS OMMISSIONS IN GOVT. PRESS NOTE.

A REJOINDER FROM MR. SHETH.

Mr. Amritlal D. Sheth sends us the following for publication:—

"The Government press note on famine situation in the Presidency has made a short mention of the situation in my constituency, that is, Ahmedabad District. While appreciating that the note is partly correct in what it says, it has shown serious indifference in what it has not said. The note speaks in a very perfunctory way and gives nothing but a purely superficial view of the reason of failure of crops, while it is deliberately silent in the actual state of things. It does not of the condition of the agriculturists in Dandhuka Taluka (Bhal), the total failure of crops, and the indebtedness, and starvation of the agriculturists who are obligated to take to grass corn etc. Merely locusts and suspensions are on the table of the writer, while all the most important items of the situation are either passed over or not known to him or not understood.

I now enumarate the points where either the note is superficial or silent.

SUPPRESSION OF FACTS.

(1). The note assumes that the damage done to crops is only by locusts and that as they appeared only after Kharif is reaped, Kharif crop has been safe etc. This view is completely a handiwork of some who has not an iota of idea of the real situation. Locusts have been only the last finishing touch on the situation, while the real cause of the failure of crops are altogether different. I shall attempt a brief recital of these causes. (a) Owing to torrents of rains the agriculturists could not cope with the whole of the cultivation area, hence some land could not at all be cultivated while some other could not be sown after the same was cultivated. About 1/5 of the Bhal area remained thus unutilized and that reduced the crop. (b) As rains were incessant and out of all proportions, the agriculturists could not bring intensity in cultivation. That brought about the deficiency in quality of crop, reducing the same in value. (c) In Kharif crop, and particularly in Juwar, because rain water remained long undried in fields, some of the Juwar crop completely rotted, while in most of the rest only Kadbi could be harvested. Grain has been completely absent in most villages, while in the rest, it is an anna in a rupee at the most. (d) In wheat, Shivalu Juwari, and mustard etc., that is in Ravi, the great disaster came in the form of Khapedi or small locusts, just when the plant was coming out. As a consequence, vast areas of cultivated and sown lands were swept clean of all their growth. About 2/3 of the crops thus got out of the hands of the agriculturists. (e). For the rest, there came 'Kansari' which worked, and is still working, havic in all the Ravi crop creating a widespread calamity in the whole area. (f) Lastly, the pest of locusts finished the thing in about five villages. They are even now in the area but appear to be doing little damage.

ANNAWARIS TEMPERED WITH.

(2). In the assumed tone of generosity in Revenue suspension the Government are again attempting to put up a show that can rarely be justified. Here I have the specific grounds of grievance. Our Committees has toured in the whole area and prepared their own annawari estimates. We then met the Prant Officer and the Mamlatdar in a sort of a meeting. Both of these officers then appeared to agree with our estimates except in two or three instances. I was told by the Prant Officer after that he had reported accordingly. In our Committee's report therefore we appreciated this fair mindedness of both the officers. But I read the Government orders a few days back only to find that the Collector had overturned all the proposals on disputed estimates of the Prant Officer, probably on the report of the Mamlatdar. Now our Committee has made expensive tours in the villages and made a through survey of the situation: the Prant Officer too has toured in all these villages. But the Collector has not toured in one village and has not seen one inch of the disputed crops. He sits at the office and quietly over turns all

This is the spirit in which the suspensions are ordered. (3). Government then speaks of the opening of test works. It seems they have not had the final information that these test works atracted so much labour from far and near that hundreds had to be disappointed. Do they still say that there is no unemployment in Dhanduka Taluka?

(4) And why this ominous silence on famine conditions? People have no crops and no storage of corn, no money and no credit ahead long indebtedness and famine stare them in the face; nothing to eat and no work to earn their living. As a consequence they live upon grass-corn, which is the common food for cattle. There can be no greater unemployment and no acuter condition of famine, to say the least.

Rugby, Feb. 21.—The extension of the Trans-Atlantic Wireless Telephone Service in America will take place to-day when the fourth zone will be added to those already brought within the range of Britain.—B. O.

ANDHRA LETTER

VIRESALINGAM MEMORIAL.

WEL-COMETO MINISTER.

(From Our Own Correspondent.)

RAJAHMUNDRY, Feb. 15.

At last, serious and strenuous efforts have recently begun to be made at Rajahmundry and other places, for the perpetuation of the memory of the late Rao Bahadur, K. Viresalingam Pantulu of Rajahmundry the great Andhra social reformer, and poet. It was proposed to erect a statue for the late hero, who passed away nearly eight years ago. Now over thirty years, he worked, against tremendous odds, and against the forces of orthodoxy and re-action, and brought about a social revolution in Andhradesa, and the present highly democratic spirit of the Andhra is, in no small measure, due to the tearing, raging propaganda, he has carried, through the press, and through his action, for the ideals of social freedom and social independence. Mr. K. V. S. Ramachandrarao of Rajahmundry came out with a decent donation of Rs. 1,000, while the Rajah of Munagala, contributed a sum of Rs. 500, and subscriptions from other munificent donors are pouring in. The Andhras in Bombay, Pooma, C. P. and other parts of India, should feel it an honor to contribute their mite to the memorial and intending donors might send their subscriptions to the secretary, Viresalingam Memorial Committee, Rajahmundry.

PROTEST AGAINST DESPATCH OF TROOPS.

Innumerable protests were made in Andhradesa against the despatch of Indian troops to China, but the resolution passed by the East Godavari District Congress Committee, at Amalapur, last week, was really significant. The resolution urged Indians not to enlist themselves in the army and further resolved to render financial help to the Cantonese Government. Needless to say, the resolution was adopted unanimously by the Committee at the instance of Mr. B. Sambamurti who, thinks that the A.I. C.C. should immediately organise some sort of Satyagraha.

THE ANDHRA MAHASABHA.

The Andhra movement, which was thrown to the background, in the heyday of non-co-operation, is being revived in all its aspects. The Congress Party in the Madras Legislative Council gave notice of a resolution urging on the Government to constitute all the Foreign Districts into a separate province. The Standing Committee of the Andhra Mahasabha is making arrangements to establish due intercourse between the Andhras domiciled in various parts of India, and the Andhras in the Mother Country. The President of the Mahasabha, Sree Rajah Venketadri Apparao Bahadur, zamindar of Kuyyum, has kindly donated a sum of Rs. 600, to the committee while the Secretary, Mr. M. Annapurniah, is shortly undertaking a tour, in some of the provinces, where the Andhras have domiciled themselves in large number.

DEVELOPMENT MINISTER'S VISIT.

The visit of the Development Minister to the Madras Government, Mr. A. Ranganatha Mudaliar, to the East Godavari District, during the last week, was a glorious success in every way. Wherever he went, he was literally drowned in garlands, and he received tremendous ovations and Harathis. The Rajah of Panagal was received in 1921, with hartals and black flags, and the very same people have now showered all their felicitations on the Second Minister. Addresses, encomiums feasts and toasts greeted him everywhere and even orthodox, swarajists, who would not touch the Ministries with a pair of tongs, vied with the common folk in greeting the Minister. The Swarajist chairman of the Rajahmundry Municipality invited the Minister to preside over the jubilee function of the Municipality, and the Swarajist, M.L.C., and Mr. K. V. R. Swamy, who had the unique honor of having defeated Sir K. V. Redde, and who, before the elections, perceived little difference between the Responsivists, and the Justicites, was of course there, to greet the "Independent" Minister. A Swarajist pleader of Amalapuram publicly read an address of welcome to him. This action of the Swarajists was differently commented upon by the local papers. "Chittaranjan," named after the late Deshabundhu and issued from Rajahmundry, took cudgels against the local Swarajist leaders from openly defying the Congress mandate, while the "Congress," does not see any difference between the conduct of the local leaders, and that of Pandit Motilal Nehru and S. Srinivasa Iyengar, who threw the Congress tradition and the so-called Congress discipline to the winds, by openly attending the feasts given to Sir Alexander Muddiman, immediately after the famous "walk-out" from the Assembly last March. The Minister, in a public meeting at Rajahmundry, on the 8th instant, announced the programme of the Independent party. Dominion status is their goal. Utilising the present reforms for what they are worth is the chief plank in their programme. Encouragement to cottage industries including spinning and weaving, prohibition by gradual stages, amendment of the Religious Endowments Bill, are some of the items in their programmes. Barring the question of Ministries, there is very little difference between the Congress programme and the "Independents'" programme, and the latter's programme, it can safely be said, that the principle and programme of responsive co-operation, propounded by the late leading politician, patriot and statesman of India, Lokamanya Tilak, and for which, eminent patriots like Lalaji, and Malaviajee, Kelkar and Jayakar, and many others of light and leading in the country stand, to-day, has verily triumphed in the Madras Presidency, which has been described as the stronghold and the very citadel of orthodox Swarajism. The declaration of Mr. Ranganatha Mudaliar that the moment he would lose the confidence of the majority of elected members in the Council, he would resign, was received with long and continued applause. Even as the Swarajists have been "wobbling" and vacilating, with requests the question of throwing out Ministries, the Ministers have been quickly capturing the imagination of the public, and the atmosphere is daily becoming worse for the Congress party even to attempt to throw out the

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ANOTHER MYSTERIOUS DISAPPEARANCE.

PARSI LADY MISSING SINCE MONDAY

Soon after the disappearance of a woman last week another report has been made to the Bombay City Police in regard to the sudden disappearance of a Parsi lady named Pirojbhai Rustomji, aged 23 years, residing at Proctor Road, on Monday evening. She had on her person a gold emerald ring and two gold bangles. She was putting on a dark green sari at the time of her missing.

THE INDIAN ASSOCIATION, SINGAPORE.

Report of the Indian Association, Singapore for the year ending on 31st December 1926 makes it clear, what good work the Association is doing in Singapore. The Association is a thoroughly representative body representing Indian public opinion in the straits settlements. The Association carries on many useful social activities such as sports, tournaments, conduct of a reading-room. The Association also conducts a English-Tamil weekly which, the report complains, is not receiving adequate support from Indians in the settlement.

It is proposed to still increase the useful activities of the Association by increasing its membership, collecting a building fund revising the constitution and creating more interests in its work. The present membership of the Association is 188. The Directors of the Association organised at a public meeting of the Indians in the settlement and the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

"This Public Meeting of Indians in Singapore protests against the proposals of the Government of India to fix the rate of exchange with London at 1s. 6d. according to the majority recommendations of the Currency Commission as it would be a great hardship to Indians in Malaya, the majority of whom are wage earners, and, having to make monthly remittances to India will be losing Rs. 20 on every 100 if the rate is permanently fixed at 2d. higher than the pre-war rate."

The above resolution was forwarded by cable to Sir Basil Blackett, the Finance Member to the Government of India, Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas M.L.A. and to the Secretary, Indian Currency League Bombay.

ZOROASTRIANS IN PERSIA IN 1673

(The Persia Society continues its interesting activities. Last mail brought its latest publication: "The Beauties of Persia" which is an account of the most interesting features in that Kingdom by Andre Daulier Deslandes Vendomois made in 1673. The whole has been done for first time into English by Sir Arnold Wilson. It will be remembered that passages from it were cited by Miss Menant in her articles on the Gabrs or Parsis. The following passage about the Zoroastrians of Ispahan, two and a half centuries ago, may be re-read with interest. There is much in the brochure of importance on the amicable relations between the Christian (Armenian) and Moslems of the period.—G. K. N.)

"If you go on a quarter of a league beyond Julfa, towards the mountains, you will see a beautiful village, called Guebrabad, consisting of one long street. It is the home of the Guebres or" Guavres" who, they say, were the ancient Persian sun-worshippers. The king granted them this place to live in, though he exterminated them in many other districts. They wear clothes of fine brown wool: the men's dress is like that of other Persians, but the women's is quite different; they go out with their face unveiled and on their heads a scarf carelessly worn, and another veil covering their shoulders. They look somewhat like the women of our gypsy folk. Their trousers descend to the heels. Most of their materials are made at Kirman, a big town in the south of Persia, where there are a certain number of this sect.

The Guebres are so reluctant to speak of their religion that it is hard to learn anything definite about it. They do not bury their dead but leave them in the open air, in an enclosed space. I entered several of their houses, but saw nothing unusual, except that the women, far from avoiding us as other Persian women did, were very pleased to see and talk to us. All these different peoples, in spite of their various religions, live together in friendly relations at Isfahan, and have a system of justice which gives no preference to either Christian or Mahomedan.

I would also point out that these people live very sparingly, eating for the most part rice, the flesh of the sheep, and fruit of which their dinner usually consists; in the evening they have a good meal. Their bread is white and made in small rolls baked morning and evening. They sleep on carpets on the floor, with a cushion under the head, and wrapper in quailted covering. They are not particularly hard working, for they go late to business and leave it early.

DIAMOND JUBILEE WASHING CO.

The fifth branch of the Diamond Jubilee Washing Company was opened at Ballard Road, Ballard Estate on Monday evening before a cosmopolitan gathering. The company had its head offices at Hummam Street Fort while in the last two years it has opened branches at Thakurdwar, Mandvi, Shaik Memon Street, and Grant Road. There was a long-felt want of a good Washing Company in the Ballard Estate area and it is hoped the branch of the Diamond Jubilee Washing Company would be a sort of blessing to the

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS.

TO-DAY.

Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

FRIDAY, Feb. 25.

S.S. "Ranpura" with English mails of 10th inst., due at 6 a.m.

In aid of Sir Leslie Wilson's Hospital Fund, Theatrical Performance "Raksha Bandhan" by medical students at Bailiwalla Grand Theatre, at 8-30 p.m. (S.T.)

SATURDAY, Feb. 26.

S.S. "Rawalpindi" with English mails sails at 1 p.m.

B. P. C. C. LABOUR SUB-COMMITTEE.

The Labour Sub-Committee of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee have passed following resolutions at its meeting held on 21st inst., strongly condemning the attitude of the Agent of the B. N. Ry. towards the Railway Employees in refusing them their just demands for even a living wage, and also sympathises with workers in their heroic stand in the struggle.

POSTAL NOTICES

Superscribed Mails for Singapore, Shanghai and Japan per S.S. "Rangoon Maru" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Thursday (the 24th inst.) instead of on Wednesday (the 23rd inst.).

Mails for Seychelles, Lamu, Mombasa, Ibo, Chindi, Dar-es-Salaam, Zanzibar, Tanga, Quilimane, Mozambique, Beira and L. Marquis per S.S. "Karagola" will be closed at the General Post Office at 12 noon on Wednesday, the 22nd of March, 1927. Correspondence for Mauritius, Reunion, Madagascar Ports, Natal, Cape Colony and other places in South Africa will also be forwarded by this steamer.

SEQUEL TO CHAKLA STREET FRACAS

YOUNG SIKH DIES IN HOSPITAL.

The inquest touching the death of Jogendrasing Mansarsing (20), the young Sikh who had been severely assaulted by a crowd of rowdy Muslims in Chakla Street and who died at the G. T. Hospital in the early hour of Monday morning, was held by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavle, the City Coroner on Tuesday.

Kundalsing Jessasing a watchman in the G. I. P. Railway at Bori Bunder giving evidence said that the deceased was his nephew and was a cash guard at Bori Bunder. When on Sunday night, the muster of Sikh employees was taken by the chief officer of the watchman, the deceased was found missing. Later on he was found lying in the G. T. Hospital with very serious injuries.

S. V. Joglekar, a tramway Inspector who was on duty in a tram car proceeding from Dhobi Talao to Carnac Bunder on Sunday night giving evidence said that when the car reached the junction of Chakla Street, the deceased jumped into the car his clothes aflame. He rushed and concealed himself between two benches. A crowd of about 200 Mahomedans had been chasing him. About 25 of them boarded the car from both the ends and one of them who was armed with a large stick thrashed the deceased while some others also struck him with sticks. The assailants thrashed the deceased very severely and mercilessly and left him for dead. One of them had shouted "He is dead, what remains to be done now." The assailants then left the car. The driver and conductor had left the car for fear of violence. Witness then reported the matter to the Palton Road Police who removed the deceased who was severely injured to the Hospital.

Major A. Baldwin D'Souza, the Resident Medical Officer of the G. T. Hospital said that the deceased had been brought to his hospital at about 9-15 p.m. on Sunday by Inspector Bird. The patient was suffering from severe shock, was bleeding from the wounds and had lost a good deal of blood. He had:—

A haematoma on left frontal region, one on right frontal region with an abrasion in the centre, a contused wound 3 1/2" long and 1/2" deep on the right side of occipital bone, fracture of the spine of the left shoulder blade, five burns and about a dozen more contused and incised wounds all over the body. He died at 4-30 a.m. on Monday due to shock and haemorrhage following multiple injuries. The deceased was given all the necessary treatment.

The Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of death by shock and haemorrhage following multiple injuries inflicted on the deceased by some rioters unknown to the Jury.

MORE INJURED PERSONS

The disturbance which occurred on Sunday last has involved more injuries to lives and damage to properties than have come to light so far. Among those who received injuries but did not go to the hospital for treatment are also the following:

1. Mr. Pahalajrai (20) of Seth Manghoomal Jesasingh, Bankers.
2. Mr. Premchand (55) of the same firm.
3. Mr. Sukhramdas (30) of the same firm.
4. Mr. Gordhandas (35) of the firm of Seth Deomal Sajandas, Piecegoods merchants.
5. Mr. Ramdas (65) of Seth Dipchand Jamnadas, Bankers.
6. Mr. Narayandas (55) a grain broker.
7. Mr. Deomal (25) of Messrs. Fatichand Radhakrishna, finance brokers.
8. Mr. Laknichand (25) of Messrs. Bhavanidas and Co., Finance Brokers.

Besides the above about a dozen men have received minor injuries. The first four gentlemen were coming from Chowpaty in a taxi at 10-15 p.m. They were taken by surprise near Nagdevi and Musjid Bunder Street corner and were, as alleged by them, forced to get down from their taxi by a party of about forty men armed with lathis. They allege that they were then belaboured and deprived of their belongings such as gold jewellery, money wallets, etc., and seeing them senseless, the assailants left them on the spot and made good their escape with the booty. Ramdas was coming in a victoria with three others from Musjid Bunder station at about 10-15 p.m. when he was, it is alleged, dragged by some hooligans and after being relieved of his valuable was thrown on the tram track. The driver of a running tram luckily applied the brake and saved the man from being crushed to death. He is under the treatment of Dr. Bhandkamkar at present.

Narayendas was accosted by four Pathans while he was on his way home, from Khacak Bandar and seeing their hostile attitude he tried to run away. He was, however, overpowered by the Pathans who floored him down with sticks and rendered him unconscious. A Multani doctor has been treating him while others are treated by Dr. J. V. Vora.

A deputation of Multani merchants and bankers headed by Mr. U. R. Shroff went to the Town Hall on Monday and represented their grievances to some M.L.C.s. Mr. B. T. Desai, Mr. Jairamdas Doulatram and Dewan Bhojsingh accompanied them to Mr. P. A. Kelly, the Commissioner of Police and requested him to extend the police protection to the Shroffs and merchants who had large stakes in the affected area. Mr. Kelly was good enough to give them special armed protection.

On Monday night, Mr. Lalji Naranji also helped the deputation by interviewing several Government officials in the Legislative Council.

Tuesday passed off quietly without any incident. The armed police guard is still kept at the Chakla Street as a precaution. The Multanis have opened their shops and pedhis as usual and the business has again assumed its normal course.

POLICE INVESTIGATIONS

The police enquiries during the last two days prove that the fracas was spontaneous and was not premeditated. It had also nothing to do with communal or religious prepossessions. The authorities of the Chakla Street mosque as well as the leaders of the Sikh procession were called at the Head Police Station on Monday and Tuesday and were subjected to a searching enquiry. The result of this investments has made one point clear that riot was not due to communal tension in the least.

The shop of Kismal Hasmal a Multani merchant was burgled on Sunday night at Nagdevi Street and property valued at Rs. 1,500 was removed. While the thieves were going along Dongri with their booty they were accosted by a police patrol and were challenged. They were immediately arrested with the stolen property and marched off to the police station. Several other cases of petty thefts have been reported which took place on Sunday night and early part of Monday morning.

OFFICIAL VERSION OF FIRING.

The Director of Information writes:—

The report which appeared in certain newspapers that, in the course of the riot in Chakla Street the police fired over the heads of the crowd is not correct. Firing was only resorted to after every effort had been made to get crowd to disperse and then a few shots were fired directly at the rioters.

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THE CENTRAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

REVERSE OBNOXIOUS PRACTICE.

BAN ON TRADE UNIONISTS.

COMRADE "SAK'S" LETTER TO LORD LYTTON.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 22.

The following letter has been addressed to Lord Lytton by Mr. Saklatvala from Pal's Garden House, Dum-Dum, under date February 19,:—

"Your Excellency, have just come back from Kharagpur where there is a stoppage of work among the Railway workers, arising out of the dispute with the Bengal Nagpur Railway Co. Besides an unnecessarily big military display, which in itself is bound to have a tendancy to territorise the men back to work on inquitious terms, there is one very obnoxious practice to which I beg to draw your attention with request for its immidiate reversal. Under an order issued prohibiting meetings or gatherings, even meetings of strictly trade Union members to be addressed by trade Union officials are banned. This is indeed paralysing the constitutional work of the organisation at a time when it is most needed, especially when the bulk of our labourers is illiterate.

INSTANCE FROM COAL STRIKE.

Even during the last prolonged lock-out of coal miners in Great Britain when very rigorous emergency regulations were put into force, as the Home Secretary's attention was drawn to certain impediments in the way of miner trade Union meetings Sir William Joynson Hicks issued special orders to make it unmistakeably clear that such meetings could not and would not be stopped.

If your Government prevent trade Unionists from meeting together and discussing the situation from day to day to throw the men individually on the mercy of their masters who are, insisting upon exacting hard work from them, on wages ranging from Rs. 9 to Rs. 15 per month for maintaining whole families, say 5 pence to 9 pence a day when the minimum living cost per month for a labourers' family of four is Rs. 33. I am sure such is not the intention of your Government and that your Excellency will be good enough to have this matter rectified without delay."—Free Press.

SAK'S SUGGESTION TO INDIAN YOUTH.

"YOUNG COMRADES' LEAGUE OF INDIA"

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

Replying to the address of welcome presented by the All-Bengal Young Men's Association Mr. Shapurji Saklatvala offered certain suggestions with regard to what he had perceived in the youth movement in the country. He said that he saw no difference in youthful ardour and spirit in India from that which existed in other countries. In India however, there were different organisations differently named. That was not a very hopeful process and it was for this reason that from the first contact with the youth movement here, he was offerring them is humble suggestion that they should establish in India a body called "Young Comrades' League of India" When this was done, they would receive the attention of young men and women all over Europe, and thereby create a sort of esirit de corps. If they were to hold the annual conference of the League, they should invite representatives of the different Provincial branches in India and exchange views with them. There was great future before them. They must commence their work with the lowest and the most ignorant.—A.P.

"SAK" LEAVES FROM JHARIA.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

Mr. Saklatwala visited the "Forward" office yesterday, and left for Jharia last night.—A. P.

TENNIS.

W. I. CHAMPIONSHIPS.

HADI'S BRILLIANT DISPLAY.

Some good matches were down for decision in the Western India Tournament on Tuesday evening and consequently late-comers had to content with occasional glimpses of the play. Hadi defeated Tomonaga by sheer brilliance in a match which, though won in two straight sets, yet lasted for an hour and a half. Almost every point occasioned a long rally the ball crossing and recrossing the net at a rare speed.

THE RESULT.

MEN'S SINGLES.

Raja Iyer beat Khardekar, 3—6, 8—6, 6—3.

Hadi beat Tomonaga, 6—4, 6—3.

Chunilal beat Meyer, 6—3, 6—2

Pitt beat Bhagwat, 2—6, 6—4, 6—3.

MEN'S DOUBLES.

Liladhar and Khatau beat Brough and Le Roy, 3—6, 6—4, 6—3.

Suvarna and Rangaswamy beat Harding and Tuck, 6—2, 6—2.

Pitt and Vishram beat Gole and Vartak, 6—1, 6—1.

LADIES' DOUBLES.

Miss Stebbing and Miss Evans beat Mr. Kemp and Miss Wallis, 7—5, 6—6.

LADIES' SINGLES.

Mrs. Hughes beat Miss Talyarkhan, 6—3, 6—1.

Mrs. Hunt beat Mrs. Roberts, 6—4, 4—6, 8—6.

MIXED DOUBLES.

Raja Iyer and Mrs. Lucas beat Pereira and Miss De Joss 6—2, 6—4.

Brough and Mrs. Hunt beat Sugarna and Miss Row 6—4, 4—6, 8—4.

BENGAL'S BUDGET

PROVISION FOR AGRICULTURAL PROGRESS.

CREATION OF ARMED POLICE FORCE.

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

In introducing the Budget for 1927-28, in the Bengal Legislative Council, yesterday the Finance Member said, "With the disappearance of disturbing factors and a better insight into the working of the Departments, we have now got down to a more normal basis, and as a result of that, we have found ourselves in a better position to determine more accurately our true financial condition and the amount available for schemes involving new expenditure."

After mentioning the figures relating to Receipts and Expenditure, the Finance Member touched on the main items of expenditure. He said, "We continue the special grants for improvements of Government estates as well as continue the expenditure on Colonisation Schemes in the Sunderbans. The Excise expenditure shows little variation. The estimate is in fact below the Budget Provision for the current year. We have had a good increase in the revenue from our forests. Provision has been made for charges on account of the Damodar Canal Project measures of protection in Ghatal Sub-Division and other schemes. The only new proposal of any magnitude is the Bakreswar Irrigation Project in the district of Bhirbhum. This will irrigate about 10,000 acres of land. The most important item in the Jail Budget is the scheme for Borstal institution. The idea is to convert the jail at Bankura into a Borstal institution, and to provide a sub-jail at this place for ordinary jail administration. Until the Borstal Act is brought into force, it is intended to concentrate on all persons between the ages of 16 and 21 with comparatively long sentences in this institution.

ANXIETY FOR THE POLICE.

"The Police Budget is somewhat higher than the revised estimates for the current year. The main new items of expenditure centre round better equipment of the force inclusive of better and more adequate housing conditions. There is also a proposal to strengthen the striking strength of the Calcutta Police Force by the creation of an additional company of armed Police. We intend also to commence work of construction of new buildings to house the married officers and Sergeants whom we have now to accommodate in hired quarters at considerable expense to Government.

STUDY OF ISLAMIC CULTURE.

"Education came in for a substantial share of the money allocated for new expenditure. The chief item is a further instalment of subventions towards improving the remuneration of primary school teachers. A large amount has also been set apart for the introduction of a scheme of agricultural education in Middle English, and High English Schools. We have provided for the appointment of a Professor of Islamic studies and culture in the Post-Graduate Department of the Calcutta University and we have agreed to provide the funds necessary for the construction of a Moslem Hall at the Dacca University in the Medical Department. In agriculture, we propose to add an additional expert officer to the Department in the shape of an Agricultural Engineer. In the Department of Industries, it is intended to add new buildings to the Serampore Weaving School and to provide a new work-shop. We propose to increase progressively in the next three years, the grant placed at the disposal of the Director of Industries, in aid of such institutions."—A. P.

GRANT FOR FURTHER 8 LAKHS REFUSED

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At to-day's meeting of the Bengal Council, a resolution moved by the Minister for the sanction of eight lakhs of rupees more than the amount already granted for the Council Building, was negatived.—A. P.

STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, Feb. 23.
12-15 p.m.

The market opened rather steady to-day with a better enquiry. Prices are showing moderate improvement. There is better demand for Tata Iron shares. Cement shares are quiet.

MARCH SETTLEMENT.
OPENING QUOTATIONS.

A. Advance	407	8	0
B. Cotton	305	0	0
B. Dyeing	931	4	0
Crescent	183	12	0
Colaba Land	141	4	0
Century	422	8	0
E. Pabany	237	8	0
E. Sassoon	140	0	0
Fazalbhoy	911	4	0
Finlay	142	8	0
Globe...	40	0	0
Gokak	122	8	0
E. Bleaching	165	0	0
I. Mining	345	0	0
Kohinoor	1152	8	0
M. Dharamsi	12	8	12
Mathuradas	77	8	0
M. Sassoon	90	0	0
Mysore	117	8	0
Nagpur	522	8	0
New Great	326	4	0
Pearl	523	12	0
Phoenix	415	0	0
Swadeshi	527	8	0
Swan	158	12	0
Tata Mill	107	8	0
Alcock	256	4	0
Bom. Steam Ord.	190	0	0
Tramway	134	6	0
Bundi Cement	18	12	0
C. I. Mining	28	12	0
Katni Ord.	133	12	0
Shivrajpur	50	4	0
Tata I. and S. Ord.	58	12	0
Tata I. and S. Deff.	172	8	0
Tata Hydro	1047	8	0

LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS.

AMERICAN COTTON.

N. Y.:—Closed—Liverpool Opened Unchanged. Advanced on Good Spot demand. Closed 5 to 7 Points Better.

Yesterday the New York market was closed Liverpool market was due to open 1 to 2 points lower but opened steady unchanged. Good spot demand continues and sales of 14,000 bales were reported which caused improvement in prices of about 4 points. There was much trade fixing call sales which hardened. prices further closed 5 to 7 points better. Spot cotton prices ruled easy at a decline of 2 points to 7-72d. per lb.

At the moment there is very little buying in evidence by speculators and prices are mainly influenced by the healthy demand by Lancashire spinners. We have already pointed out that spinners in Great Britain failed to take advantage of low levels and now they have found their mistake and with little variation. The estimate is in fact below the Budget Provision for the current year. We have had a good increase in the revenue from our forests. Provision has been made for charges on account of the Damodar Canal Project measures of protection in Ghatal Sub-Division and other schemes. The only new proposal of any magnitude is the Bakreswar Irrigation Project in the district of Bhirbhum. This will irrigate about 10,000 acres of land. The most important item in the Jail Budget is the scheme for Borstal institution. The idea is to convert the jail at Bankura into a Borstal institution, and to provide a sub-jail at this place for ordinary jail administration. Until the Borstal Act is brought into force, it is intended to concentrate on all persons between the ages of 16 and 21 with comparatively long sentences in this institution.

PRIVATE CABLES.

Messrs. Patel Bros. have received the following cable.

Liverpool market advanced on trade fixing call sales and on good spot demand.

BOMBAY COTTON MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 23
12-30 p.m.

Following better Liverpool our market was expected to open for Broach April-May Rs. 288 but it opened strong at Rs. 291.8 on buying by Commission houses and improved to Rs. 293-4. At the advance there was free selling by local operators and prices declined as under:—

Broach April-May, Rs. 290-12.
Broach July-August, Rs. 296-12.
Oomra March, Rs. 278.
Oomra May, Rs. 250.
Bengal March, Rs. 262-8.
Bengal May, Rs. 262-8.

GOLD MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 23.
12-30 p.m.

The Gold market opened as under with a steady undertone.

Ready Gold	21	9	3
Mah delivery	21	9	3
Fagan delivery	21	10	3
Chaitra delivery	21	11	3

SILVER MARKET.

Bombay, Feb. 23.
12-30 p.m.

Following London advices our market to-day opened quiet but steady as under:—

Ready Silver	62	8	0
Mah delivery	62	6	0
Fagan delivery	61	2	0

LINSEED AND WHEAT MARKETS.

Bombay, Feb. 23
12-30 p.m.

The Linseed and Wheat markets are quiet but steady with a better enquiry:—

Linseed May, Rs. 10-14-6.
Wheat May, Rs. 7-13.
Wheat Sept., Rs. 7-15-9.

AMERICAN COTTON.

The New York market was closed yesterday the 22nd instant

LIVERPOOL MARKET.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

March	7.45 plus 5
May	7.59 plus 7
July	7.69 plus 6
Oct.	7.74 plus 6
January	7.82 plus 5
Mid American	7.72—02

Ready Cotton Sales.—14,000 Bales.

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, Feb. 22.

May	13.39 plus 20
July	13.39 plus 17

EMPIRE COTTON.

May	7.51 plus .05
July	7.63 plu .05

MONEY MARKET.

OPENING EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Feby. 23rd.

B. C. RATE—T.T. 1/5 7-8 D.D. 1/5 29/32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T.T. 1/5 7-8 Fy.
Bank's selling D.D. 1/5 29/32
Bank's selling T.T. 1/5 13/16 March.
Bank's selling T.T. 1/5 23/32 Monsoon
Bank's buying T.T. 1/5 15/16
Bank's buying D.D. 1/5 31/32
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 3/16 Feby.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1/6 1/16 Monsoon

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T.T. 277.
Bank's buying T.T. 275.
Bank's buying D. D. 274.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 269½.

PARIS—
Bank's selling D.D. 880.
Bank's buying D.D. 940.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 960.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T.T. 135½.
Bank's buying 60 days 131½.

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D.D. 139¾.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D.D. 177¼

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D.D. 156½

JAVA—
Bank's selling D.D. 90 1-8

CROSS RATES.
New York/London 4.85 21st. inst
Sahnghai/London 2/7½ 23rd. inst.
London/Japan 2/0 7/32 22nd. inst.
London/Paris 123.90 22nd. inst.
London/Belgium 34.875 22nd. inst.
London/Switzerland 25.215 22nd. inst.
London/Italy 111.20 22nd. inst
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—quiet.
Gold £4-4 10¾ 22nd. inst.
Silver London Ready 26 9/16 22nd. inst.
Silver London Forward 26 3-8 22nd. inst
Silver NewYork Ready Closed
London Discounts 3 Mos. 4 5/16% 22nd inst.
London Discounts 6 Mos. 4 5/16% 22nd inst.
Imperial Bank Rate 7 per cent Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Money:—Inter Bank Call 6½ per cenn 3 mos. 5½ per cent 6 mos. 5 per cent 12 mons 4 per cent.
Indian 3½ per cent Sterling Loan, £57 17th inst.

ASHAMED OF HIS FOLLIES

BENGALI YOUTH COMMITS SUICIDE.

PATHETIC TALE REVEALED AT INQUEST

'Death by suicide' was the verdict recorded by the Jury at an inquest held on Tuesday morning touching the death of one Ramchandra Ghosh, a young Bengalee, who was found lying unconscious on the verandah of Nanabhai Sheth's bungalow at Dadar on Monday morning. The police were sent for and the deceased was removed to the King Edward Memorial Hospital where he was found suffering from the effects of opium poisoning. Although the necessary treatment was given he expired at 1-15 p.m.

On searching the person of the deceased, a long letter written by the deceased on ruled paper and addressed to the Commissioner of Police was found. At the outset the deceased had stated that he was "making suicide owing to some heavy reason. I have lost my character and also a great treacherous man in Bombay." The deceased had then given his own interpretation of the word 'character' and had stated that his father B. C. Chandra and other relations resided at Calcutta. The deceased had then narrated a pathetic tale of his follies—his having fallen in love with a young girl who was unmarried and who in the course of a year—after giving birth to a child committed suicide. The deceased (Ghosh) then absconded with Rs. 4,000 which he stole from his father's cash box and arrived in Bombay on April 23, 1923. He was without employment for two years but got a job in the Star Film Company as an actor and there too he fall in love with an actress. He got Rs. 60 per month but had to spend much more and hence he withdrew all his money from the bank and expended it within five months and then fell ill for six months during which time he became a beggar. He got no employment for some time and then served as a boy in a Hindu Restaurant cleansing utensils. Later by the help of his father the deceased returned to his native place but returned to Bombay and got himself employed as a cashier and salesman in the Deccan Medical Stores, Ramchandra Building, Girgaum on a salary of Rs. 80 per month. On February 13, he found Rs. 20 missing from his cash-drawer. That was the fifth day of his service and the deceased was greatly puzzled as to what he should do. The key of the shop was left to him but the very idea of showing an account with Rs. 20 short troubled the deceased. He opened the shop again, took the whole amount of the cash and went away with a determination to commit suicide. Concluding the pathetic narrative of his short life the deceased said: "I enjoyed the last six days of my life and bid good bye to every body. I expended all money suiciding myself for misconduct. Who thiefs (steals) one time in such a big world (city) can't stay in society..... Please inform my proprietor and tell them to burn me in Sonapur."

DEMAND FOR THIRD MINISTER.

COUNCIL REJECTS PROPOSAL

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

In the Bengal Legislative Council Swarajists to-day voted with officials and Europeans in opposing a motion moved and supported by Mahomedans. The motion which urged that provision should be made for a third minister who was to be a Mahomedan was lost 29 voting for and 72 against it.

The next resolution urged the immediate release of the Bengal Detenus. It was moved by Babu Bijoy Kumar Chatterjee (Swarajist) who had not concluded his speech when the time fixed for the adjournment motion on the shooting at Khnagpur arrived and the Council at once proceeded to discuss the motion.—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.

THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 24, 1927.

THE RAILWAY SCANDAL.

In introducing the Railway Budget in the Council of State, Sir Clement Hindley has lifted the veil over a situation about which those who are well-informed have puzzled for some time. Speaking before the Royal Commission on Agriculture, Sir Clement Hindley referred to a surplus of thirty thousand wagons on the Indian State railways. Government claim credit for their economical method of working and for various improvements which have borne fruit; but what is the fruit? There is a surplus of thirty thousand wagons today for which the railway system of the country has no use. In reply to a question of Mr. Kelkar, the Railway Board informed the Assembly that they have purchased over sixty-one thousand wagons since 1919-20, and that these had cost more than five thousand and one hundred rupees each. Thus it would appear that the surplus of thirty thousand wagons shows that a sum of over fifteen crores of rupees has been spent where it should not have been spent. This is a position on which the Government cannot congratulate themselves. No business in the world will survive even for a day if it is conducted on principles which lead to such disastrous waste, and we cannot help thinking that there is a very large scandal lurking behind these suave professations of the Railway Board. What we would like to ask is, who is responsible for this unsatisfactory state of affairs involving waste and extravagance running into such large figures? Are the taxes in this country increased permanently in order that officials can play with public funds? The Railway Board, which has been resisting the efforts of Indian public opinion for the inclusion of Indians thereon, will have to answer for this to the country.

In itself this would have provided a problem large enough to solve but it appears that on account of this surplus the industries, which were called into existence in India by the deliberate policy of Government, are put into a very perilous position. Since the Industries Commission reported the Government of India realised that it was necessary for the defence of this country to make India self-sufficient in the matter of railway materials. Further, when inducing the Assembly to sanction the 150 crores programme, promises were made that as much of this sum as could be spent here would be so spent. The amount spent in India on the purchase of rolling stock is negligible compared with the outlay on imported material and it would now appear that out of [illegible] crores [illegible]

ture, a very large sum must have been miscarried in this manner. Various measures were taken from time to time to encourage people to establish these industries in India and the legislature gave their full approval by sanctioning a bounty for the wagon industry. What is the use of spending public funds on encouraging industries whose promoters are now told that there will be no purchases for wagons for the next few years because the Railway Board was asleep when large indents went out for such purchases? We understand that as many as four thousand wagons were ordered from the United Kingdom in January, 1926, and yet the Railway Board knew nothing about this matter. We further understand that the Standing Finance Committee sanctioned the purchase of six thousand wagons at the special request of the Railway Board in June, 1926, and yet this department claiming to be run on commercial lines, knew nothing of the surplus.

This is a very serious matter and we must ask members of the legislature to seek more information and explanation on this subject and also to insist on a proper investigation of the working of the whole Railway Board. This demand for a complete investigation is justified on the ground that the wagon scandal is not the only scandal for which those in charge of the railway administration of the country are responsible. Recently a situation arose in Calcutta which involved the dismissal of several European officers of the Stores Department of the East Indian Railway. There have been other matters, in regard to which in spite of an effort at concealment and at minimising the importance of the incidents, enquiries were made,—such as the question of sleepers in the North-Western Railway and of coal contracts in Calcutta at the hands of the late mining engineer. All these matters need very careful watching and this scrutiny can only be made by businessmen. The Railway Board, it appears to us, has failed signally in the disposal of the huge finances which it handles and of the large administration with which it is entrusted. Who is responsible for these fifteen crores of rupees which have been mis-spent and for which the country will probably be paying something like a crore and a half rupees a year by way of interest and other charges, not to speak of the cost of repairs and maintenance of surplus stock which the railways cannot use? If this is a sample of their financial acumen and if their budget is based on figures similar to these which a layman cannot unravel, there is sufficient ground for apprehension that everything is not right and we would urge that the strongest action possible be taken in this matter by members of the Railway Finance Committee and of the Assembly.

WHAT ABOUT THE INDUSTRIES DEPARTMENT?

We invite the urgent attention of all members of the Legislative Council to Mr. Ginwala's letter published in our yesterday's issue, complaining about the absence of all information about the working of the Department of Industries. It is more than a year since the Department was placed under the able direction of Mr. F. E. Bharucha—the first Indian appointed to the the post—and the report for the year 1924-25 was published. Since then a committee has been appointed to suggest the reorganisation of the Department but nothing has yet been heard about it. Nor is the report for the year 1925-26 yet available to the public even though it ought to be accessible to the members of the Council who will be asked to vote for a grant for the Department. This is surprising in view of the fact that reports of most other Departments for the same year have been published. In view of such unwonted apathy of Government towards a Department which can serve many of our industries—small and big—so well it would be useful to recall the words uttered by His Excellency the Governor on the subject exactly a year ago. He said:

"I have always thought that we have not paid sufficient attention to our indigenous industries which could be of such assistance to the poorer section of the people, a feeling which I know has been shared by Honourable Members. The Department of Industries has been re-organised in deference to the wishes expressed by the Council and it has been placed under Mr. F. E. Bharucha who has been connected with it since its inception. The Department has been strengthened and it is hoped that it will shortly be able to formulate a scheme for the survey of minor industries in this Presidency with a view to their encouragement and development. The Department as constituted at present is not expected to afford assistance to large industries but it is intended to help, with information and advice the small industrialist who has limited capital at his disposal and who is, in so many cases, badly in need of professional and technical advice."

And what is the condition of the Department to-day? It is well-known that while about four to five lakhs were being previously allotted to Mr. Bharucha's predecessor in office—who, of course, happened to be an Englishman—even a lakh of rupees granted last year are now sought to be reduced to R93,000 in the budget for the ensuing year. The old staff has also been drastically cut down while heavy responsibilities are laid on the Director for surveying and helping smaller industries with "professional and technical advice." Moreover, we fail to understand why even the Governor sought to confirm the activities of the Department to minor or cottage industries only. Are not even our major industries in need of help? In spite of the progress that the textile industry has made in our Presidency, is it not to-day passing through one of its very worst crises and could not the Industries Department help it by investigating various problems of costs and economies which the individual mills will not undertake? Again, there are large oil mills, several of which have lately stopped working, chemical works, match factories and other industrial works which may from time to time be in urgent need of expert help and technical advice. For instance the match industry has come to stay permanently and yet we are given to understand that matchwood is still being largely imported from Sweden and Japan. In his report for the year 1924-25 the Director of Industries urged the necessity of having our own forests explored and surveyed for suitable matchwood, but we do not know what steps have been taken in this connection. Will the Hon. Mr. Desai, who has but recently taken charge of this Department, look into all these matters and issue to the Councillors and the public the report for 1925-26 which, we are sure, has been pigeon-holed somewhere in the Secretariat in order to keep the Council in the dark in the matter? The matter should be deemed very urgent in view of the impending discussion of the budget proposals. We also request the members of the Conneil to remind the Minister about his duties in the matter and induce him to publish the report and to expedite the work of the Committee that has been discussing the subject far too long.

AN ATROCIOUS PROPOSAL.

The reply given by Earl Winterton to Mr. Thurtle in the House of Commons regarding the Bengal detenus shows that his recent short sojourn in this country has failed to enable him to understand how keenly the whole of India feels the insult of the Black Ordinance policy. In a thoroughly bureaucratic vein Lord Winterton says to Mr. Thurtle that before the release of the detenus could be sanctioned, "Government must be satisfied that the released persons would not engage in terrorist outrage." The policy arrived at by the Government of India and the Government of Bengal in regard to the detenus is, therefore, to expect them to give an undertaking as the condition precedent of their release. Lord Winterton says that such an undertaking "will not involve any humiliating admission as regards the past". This very exhibition of hypocritical leniency in not trambling the detenus to make any "humiliating admissions" indicates how anxious Government are to involve these unfortunate men in some kind of admission of guilt. To ask them, when their grievance is that they have been whisked away into imprisonment on charges which are supposed to be read out to them, charges the validity of which they demand to be tested in an open Court of law, to make a declaration that they will not take part in terrorist activity is itself damning them as those who are prone to do so. We are told that the great achievement of Britain in India is her even-handed justice. The sentiment used to be paraded before us with wearisome iteration by Lord Reading. But let it not be forgotten that one of the most important canons of British justice is that a person is innocent unless he is proved in a Court of law to be guilty. Yet here is Lord Winterton calmly announcing in the House of Commons that men whom the Government refuse to bring before a Court of law shall practically declare themselves guilty by signing away an undertaking. An officialdom busy with this cowardly policy of harassing a number of unfortunate young men with this atrocious bait in order to "land" them with certainty as the angler lands a fish can naturally have no sympathy with Colonel Wedgwood's straight-forward suggestion that Government ought to "take the first step." That "first step", the step of unconditional release, can alone help to reduce the popular resentment against the policy pursued by the Government in regard to the detenus.

A SAMPLE OF MISREPRESENTATION.

We pointed out on Monday how the attempt of the "Indian National Herald" to detract Sir Chimanlal Setalvad's services to the University was as pitiful as it was futile. Our criticism has provoked a characteristic outburst of unashamed misrepresentation from the journal which writes in its issue of yesterday:

"The writer of the article in Medows Street does not remember that about a year ago, the journal was sympathetic to the idea of an educationist being the head of the University Executive... In altering its opinion, the "Chronicle" finds it profitable to please somebody who is prospective Vice-Chancellor and whose qualifications do not quite agree with those now favoured by eminent members of the Senate."

That all this is a deliberate falsehood will be clear to our readers. For, while fully appreciating Sir Chimaulal's services we made no secret about our own preference for an educationist as a Vice-Chancellor. We wrote:

"For our part, we would suggest that the analogy of some English and European Universities, in which the Vice-Chancellor is selected from among the heads of the constituent or associated colleges by rotation, would combine all the advantages of academic temperament with practical experience in the executive head of the University,—which may well be tried in the reformed University of Bombay. After all the management of University affairs cannot be more difficult than, or essentially different from, the management of one our bigger colleges, like the Elphinstone, St. Xavier's or the Fergusson."

This sample of misrepresentation by the "Herald" is a sufficient commentary on the new journalistic methods which that journal is seeking to introduce in this country.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION

PROFESSORS. WADIA AND JOSHI'S SUGGESTIONS.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—We believe that the present is the most opportune moment for placing our monetary system on a sound and permanent basis. The real problem of currency reform in India is the problem of securing the stability of the purchasing power of our monetary unit in terms of commodity. This object can only be achieved by the adoption of a gold standard. Two methods have been suggested for the introduction of a gold standard; either the rupee currency may be made immediately convertible into gold and an obligation to that effect should be imposed upon Government; or the supply of the rupee currency may be limited, and all further additions to the volume of currency should be in the form of gold coins, notes or certificates, the notes to be fully backed by gold for the time being. This would involve an open mint for the coinage of gold. Both these methods are equally sound for obtaining for the country a gold standard; but the second method is easy and practicable and will meet all the objections raised by the Currency Commission and Sir Basil Blackett against the introduction of a gold standard. The first method immediately requires additional gold reserves and may lead us into difficulties; the second method neither requires additional gold reserves nor creates any disturbance in the existing state of things. It is, moreover, not necessary to insist upon the convertibility of the present rupee currency into gold in view of the fact that it is just sufficient to meet the requirements of the country. The draft Bill that we have prepared is intended to embody the minimum requirements of a sound monetary system of India based on gold.

The Government of India have by a clever device separated the ratio question from that of the standard, and have embodied their proposal about the standard in the Reserve Bank Bill. The object underlying the Gold Bullion Standard is to introduce under a new name the gold exchange standard with improvements and to establish a Reserve Bank with a view to "control the standard". It is exceedingly misleading to call the second Bill a bill to introduce a gold standard currency. We take this opportunity to assert with all the earnestness at our command that the question of the standard is the vital question for our country, as for all others, that our national interest demands a gold standard, and that the adoption of a gold standard is imminent and immediately practicable on the lines we have suggested. The provisions of the Ratio Bill are so contrived as to make it difficult, once they are accepted, to secure a gold standard. The Legislature, therefore, should refuse to consider the Ratio Bill till the question of the Standard is settled. We must to-day subordinate all our differences to the main issue before us and combine in insisting upon the adoption of the gold standard. We should avoid frittering our energy and attention in discussing other questions which may well be left to the future when the question of the Standard has been settled.

We appeal to all friends of India in and outside the Legislative Assembly to realise the gravity of the situation, to join hands in the demand for a gold standard, to sink all differences on details. United we shall stand; let not the righteousness of the cause for which we are fighting go by default; our economic salvation lies this way; and we send forth this draft of a bill with the hope that it may fall on good soil and may bear fruit.

NOTES.

1. We have retained the two ratios, 1s. 4d. and 1s. 6d. in the bill; because we desire to leave this an open question, though we are willing to join hands with the advocates of the 1 to 15 ratio.

2. Sections 6 and 7 are intended to provide for the issue of gold notes. Section 7 lays down that for 5 years all such issues should be fully backed by gold. This is with a view to strengthen our gold reserves. No difficulty will be felt in ex-

(Continued on page 9.)

THE SOCIAL SCOURGE.

MOTHERS AND CHILDREN OF THE FUTURE.

(BY "USHA.")

"Usha is the pen name of an enlightened Hindu mother. Her culture and refinement as well as her social position enable her to benefit by what she has seen during her many travels in the different parts of this country and in Europe. The fosting population of the world increases. India is not isolated. And, if we are not careful or sensible enough to employ the modern means of preventive medicine, the big towns, particularly, will be, she believes, "only so many poisoned spots blighting the future of generations of Indian mothers and children yet unborn." Her feelings are natural to and expressive of the awakened womanhood of India. She emphasises, in the following article, the necessity for active preventive measures.—Editor "Bombay Chronicle.")

In this age of enlightenment there are yet those unacquainted with the facts demonstrated in the film shown at the "Bombay Baby Week Exhibition". M. Brieux's play "The Damaged Goods" has been well adapted to Indian circumstances. Here we have a thoughtfully worked out plot in which the morale is pointed humanely, enlisting simultaneously the sympathy of the onlookers and gradually leading towards an accurate perception of the great social scourge that exists in our midst. Dr. Chandra Sen Roy, the specialist for venereal diseases, is a personality whose forceful denunciation against deception and whose effective advocacy for remedy cannot be gainsaid or misconstrued. Dr. Chandra Sen depicts vividly the disaster wrought by the uncontrolled growth of the great social evil. A picture of this kind is, however bound to meet with criticism and even opposition from those who cling to the erroneous ways of shielding the innocent by concealing the facts of life.

THE WORST EVIL.

Luckily, nowadays, opinion is beginning to recognise the iron necessity of truth of perfect candour about the facts and forces that govern life. Life like a devastating avalanche often overtakes and crushes most of us. We need strength of character and independence above all. But ignorance is the worst evil. It is ignorance about the facts of life that makes humanity helpless. It is ignorance that has brought misery and evils untold to thousands of innocent mothers and children. The eyes of humanity must be opened. Its intelligence applied to. All notions of false modesty should be swept aside whilst the chastening light of truth and intelligence is brought to bear upon facts which affect the vitality and vigour of the human race.

BRIGHTER FUTURE.

The organisers of the Baby Week Exhibition have earned the gratitude of all those associate humanity as ours to social [illegible] who know the agonies of thousands of innocent women and children victimised by society's conspiracy against truth and the awakening intelligence of humanity. Their choice of a film which strikes at the root of the great social evil, which touches so intimately the health and happiness of the future we fondly await for the coming generations claimed the right to be appreciated from every sane and intelligent quarter. The explanations from the nurses and the various stall-holders relating to child welfare were sufficiently informative and made the exhibits so many actually educative items. A visit to the Exhibition was well worth the time, if only to see the film that carried its message of help for the present and hope for a brighter future.

MAXIM NOT ENOUGH.

There is, however, just one important aspect where the film, strangely, fails. It is greatly to be regretted that those responsible for the film have found themselves satisfied at the end with high sounding phrases. Good maxims, however soothing to the ear, are not in themselves, enough as a remedy. "Self-control and self-sacrifice" are all very well for those who are strong-minded. But for the weaker ones practical instruction should be given in preventive measures. So that, those "who can't be good can at least be", as Marie Stopes says, "clean, for cleanliness is next to godliness". Her book "The Truth about Venereal Diseases" makes it perfectly clear how the preventives specified by her are necessary for a truly effective and enduring control of the great social scourge.

CLEAR-SIGHTED INTELLIGENCE.

Why is human intelligence persistently befogged on this vital subject? It is the one subject of all subjects that requires the utmost from a clear-sighted intelligence. Venereal diseases are like any other infectious diseases. And they should be treated precisely as we treat the other diseases. Infectious diseases, it should now at least be thoroughly grasped, can be prevented only by knowledge of specific preventive measures. Personal knowledge of highly practicable methods of self-disinfection ought to reach every adult in the community. Why England was still debating about these necessary measures of disinfection, Denmark had actually begun teaching its adult population the methods of self-disinfection and thus has, by now, almost eradicated the evil. It may take humanity a generation or more to recover from the devastating results of its deliberate ignorance and its stupid conventions. The more it lingers on the way the greater the number and agony of its

Notes of the Day.

Lord Grey's Certificate.

Like every true Liberal Imperialist Lord Grey has given a good certificate to the Baldwin Government for their policy in China. Mr. Baldwin and his colleagues have, it is true, realised the wisdom of instructing Mr. O'Malley to make a real effort to co-operate with Mr. Chen and the result has been the successful termination of negotiations for peace between the two so far as Hankow is concerned, but this does not by any means indicate that British policy in China, as the Tories want it to be pursued, is changed for the better. Lord Grey says that "the British Government had come out more emphatically in favour of meeting the demand of the Chinese Nationalists than had any other Power though other Powers seemed to be following the British example." This is a grotesque attempt to whitewash British policy, because the fact of the matter is that instead of other Powers following Britain's example, it is Britain who has been obliged to follow the lead given by other Powers. Had not America, France, Germany and Belgium refused to act in concert with the British policy of coercing China, British Imperialism would have to-day gladly pursued its gun-boat methods to teach the Chinese a lesson.

The Steel Bill.

The inevitable has happened at last. After the motion of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta to recommend the Steel Bill to the Select Committee was defeated by a narrow majority—thanks to Mr. Jinnah's conversion and the apathy of some members—it was only a matter of time that all the amendments should be negatived and the Bill as it emerged from the Committee should be passed without undergoing the slightest alteration. So even the eleventh hour fight that Mr. Mehta put up against official autocracy by proposing an amendment to incorporate bounty-cum-duty was naturally doomed to failure and the Bill was passed on Monday evening in the teeth of the most strenuous opposition by 52 votes against 40. It is most unfortunate that a Bill professing to give protection to a most important Indian industry should have for the first time to be fought at every stage in its progress as Government have used it as a pretext for driving out Continental Steel from India in the interests of British Steel merchants. Now that the Bill has been practically placed on the Statute Book it is to be hoped that His Excellency the Viceroy will see his way to use the discretionary powers vested in him so as to minimise the injury to the consumers of this country and so as not to give excessive protection to British Steel.

A Fine Stand.

The strikers on the B. N. Railway are making a fine stand. They have refused to be intimidated or to be tempted into violence. The success of the strike is indicated in the Agent's complaint in his latest communique in which he laments that "outside influence is being brought to bear from many different quarters to induce a general stoppage of work throughout the system." His only consolation is that a special train for American tourists left on Monday evening for Bombay via Kharagpur and Nagpur. He admits that mail and passenger trains are running with "moderate detentions," but, as this phrase is usually used by railway authorities in these cases as a euphemism for unpunctuality, it can be safely said that the strike is seriously handicapping the B. N. R. authorities. As the relations between the Burra Sahs of the Railway and the leaders of the strike remain very polite and free from ill-feeling, there ought to be an earnest attempt by the former to appreciate the reasonableness of the men's demands.

Indian Architecture.

Tenders are being invited by the Hon. Secretary of the "People's Jinnah Memorial Hall Fund" for the construction of the Hall in the compound of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee. It is a pity that the opportunities, none too frequent, for a systematic advancement of Indian architecture still remain largely unassured. The lost opportunities, so far as Indian architecture is concerned, seem, by a perverse state of affairs, to accumulate. The notice for tenders from the Secretary of the Memorial does not make any mention of any open competition for Indian architects. Plans and specifications for the proposed buildings are to be, he says, seen at the office of Mr. Tambe, L.C.E. It is evident, therefore, that the plans and the design have already been prepared by this gentleman. There was, evidently, no open competition for designs from Indian architects. It is surprising that the only method for ensuring the just claims of Indian architects and for a systematic advancement of Indian architecture should have been overlooked by a responsible body of public workers. Indian architects are entitled to regard the work of the proposed building as a rare opportunity for national service. And, they are fully entitled to claim the just chance by an open competition. Why were they denied the chance?

Opportunities For National Service.

Public memorials are and ought to be, opportunities for national service. But by a strange course of events the claims of Indian architects and sculptors are almost invariably passed by even by those from whom we have a right to expect respect for and protection of national interests. Will the building proposed to be erected in the compound of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee be Indian in design and workmanship? That is, again, an important question. It is not yet too late to safeguard the systematic advancement of Indian architecture and the interests of Indian architects. We, therefore, suggest that the Committee entrusted with the work of the proposed building in the Congress compound should invite competition for Indian designs open to all Indian architects. Art, justice and national interests demand the necessary procedure. A fair chance to Indian architects is an essential condition for a sound advancement of Indian architecture. It is to be hoped that the Committee will not miss such a splendid opportunity for stimulating the national interest in architecture.

DANGER TO SHANGHAI?

REBELLIOUS GUNBOAT SHELLS THE OUTSKIRTS.

CRITICAL TURN IN CIVIL WAR

According to the latest cable, Sun Chuan Fang's gunboat has revolted and shelled the outskirts of Shanghai.

Strike situation is reported to be easier and drastic punishments are announced for the recalcitrants.

The House of Representatives has passed a resolution calling President Coolidge to negotiate with China independently of other nations.

U. S. TO NEGOTIATE INDEPENDENTLY.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Shanghai.—Sunchuanfang's gunboat has revolted and shelled the outskirts of Shanghai.—Reuter.

SHELLS EXPLODE IN NATIVE CITY.

FRENCH DEFENCE FORCES MOBILISED

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Shanghai.—Five shells exploded in the French concession this evening and the sounds of five others bursting were heard. It is believed that the latter exploded in the native city outside the concession. All French defence forces have been mobilised. It is believed that one of the gunboats of Sun Chuan Fang lying on the river revolted to the southerners, and tried to shell the Kiangnan arsenal. It is known that four foreign houses were hit, but no foreigner was hurt.

TWO CHINESE CRUISERS CONCERNED IN FIRING

CREWS BRIBED BY CANTONESE ?

It now transpires that two Chinese cruisers "Kiangwei" and "Kiangkang" lying up the river above Shanghai were concerned in the firing on the arsenal. It

strategic points on the boundaries of the French Concession. The French authorities have posted marines with machine-guns in all streets leading to the Chinese city.

The firing has caused intense alarm in the Chinese city, and considerable excitement in the International Settlement. Foreigners residing outside the settlement are taking precautionary measures. Some of them are moving their valuables into the Settlement.

Chinese refugees are pouring in the Settlement from the native city. Two Chinese victims of the bombardment were in the native city and two British residents were hit.

CHANG TSUNG CHANG'S TROOPS MOVE TOWARDS SHANGHAI ?

According to a Japanese report from Kaaking, the troops of Chang Tsung Chang are gross into the Yangtse to Nanking, apparently with the object of coming to Shanghai.

SHELLS FALL SHORT OF ARSENAL

Shanghai.—It appears that the Chinese gunboats guns were defective, causing shells to fall short of the arsenal. The Gruibers "Kiangyi" and "Kiankang" were prevented from actually participat-

According to a latest message from Shanghai, Sun Chuan Fang's gun-boat has revolted and shelled the outskirts of Shanghai.

is reliably learned that their crews were bribed by the Cantonese to desert. Sun Chang Fang, their intention being to steam up the Whangpoo river in order to join the southerners. After the cruisers had fired, the French gunboats "Alerte" and "Marne" anchored nearby, and trained their guns on them, but did not fire.

HANDICAP TO NORTHERNERS

The Kiangnan arsenal is situated almost on the boundary of the French Settlement, and is one of the biggest arsenals in China. It turns out munitions and guns for the whole of Sun Chuan Fang's forces. Its demolition would seriously handicap the northerners' defence of Shanghai. All British troops and naval men are standing by, as well as volunteers and the armoured car.

A section of volunteers has been called out. The French marines have rushed to ing in the bombardment by the action of the French gunboats.—Reuter's.

STRENGTH OF WARSHIPS AT SHANGHAI

Nine British warships including four cruisers are now at Shanghai. Also six American, nine Japanese, three Italian, three French, one Spanish and one Dutch. —Reuter.

UNSUCCESSFUL ATTEMPT TO SHELL ARSENAL

Shanghai.—The Gunboats' attempts to shell the arsenal has hitherto been unsuccessful. The residences of two Americans have been damaged by shells and the residences of two Britishers and an

NEW TREATY PROPOSED.

NICARAGUA'S OFFER TO U. S.

GUARANTEE OF PROTECT ON DEMANDED.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Washington.—It is reported that Diaz has proposed to the State Department a new treaty between Nicaragua and United States, the latter guaranteeing protection for Nicaragua from external attacks and internal disorders due to outside interference.—Reuter.

TRANS-PERSIAN RY.

MEJLISS APPROVES OF GOVT. CONSTRUCTION

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Teheran.—The Mejliss has approved the Act authorising Government construction of the Trans-Persian railway from Mohammerah on the Persian Gulf to Bandare Gaz on the Caspian sea.—Reuter.

old French club have also been hit. Two Chinese have been killed.—Reuter.

STRIKE SITUATION EASIER.

MILL OPERATIVES HOLD ON

LONDON, Feb. 22

Shanghai.—Local strike situation is reported to be perhaps slightly easier. Post Office has reopened with limited staff but, majority of cotton mills' operatives are still on strike.—Reuter.

STRIKERS THREATENED WITH DEATH.

PROCLAMATION TO RESUME WORK.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Shanghai.—The number of strikers is decreasing, and the situation in foreign settlements is quiet. Chinese Defence Commissioner has posted up at the General Pos Office a proclamation to the effect that any employee not returning to work will be executed. Threat has put an end to picketing and has brought back a number of workers enabling restricted service to be maintained in the Post Office situate in the International Settlement but as it is Chinese property the English postal Commissioner had no power to prevent posting up of the proclamation.—Reuter.

EFFECT OF EXECUTIONS

SUPPLIERS OF NECESSITIES TO BRITISHERS THREATENED WITH DEATH

LONDON, Feb. 22.

There are still 100,000 strikers, but the postal service has partially been resumed. All buses and most of the tram-cars in the International Settlement are running. The situation is brighter, although local shipping is virtually tied up. Executions continue, but on a much smaller scale, while they are effective in bringing back the rank kand file to work. They have increased the activities of the agitators.

The Chinese pilots up the Yangtse intimidated the American steamers, and threatened them for carrying British passengers. The Labour Unions at Changsa have threatened with death all Chinese, remaining in British employ, and supplying the necessities of the Britishers.—Reuter.

HANKOW TO BE RECAPTURED ?

'NORTHERN FORCES WOULD DEFEND SHANGHAI."

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Peking.—In an interview General Yangyuting, Chang Tso Lin's Chief of Staff, said that General Chang Tsung Chang, the Shantung Warlord, had agreed militarily to assist General Sun Chang Feng, Shanghai Warlord, in Kiangsu and Chang Tso Lin's Forces and Cantonese armies would now come into contact on Kiangsu, Anhui and Wushengkuan Fronts. It was definitely decided that Northern Forces would defend Shanghai if the Cantonese directly attacked the city and an attempt would also be made to recapture Hankow from the Cantonese.—Reuter.

U. S. TO NEGOTIATE INDEPENDENTLY

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Washington.—House of Representatives by 259 votes to 44 passed a resolution recommending President Coolidge to negotiate with China "independently of other nations". The

SELF-GOVT. IN 25 YEARS

PETHWICK LAWRENCE'S MOVE.

NO INSTALMENTS AT DISCRETION.

MADRAS, Feb. 22.

A special cable to 'New India" says Mr. Pethwick Lawrence has circulated a letter advocating immediate self-Government and total Indianisation of the services within 25 years. He denies that Indians could wait till Parliament doled out the instalments at its discretion.

The "Manchester Guardian," commenting on the letter admits that not only nothing can compensate for the sense of indignity the Indians feel under an alien rule but the British Raj had accomplished all it could. The tasks remaining were only such as the native Government dare attempt.—Free Press.

ITALY'S REFUSAL TO LIMIT ARMAMENTS.

"TO BE EFFECTIVE LIMITATION MUST BE UNIVERSAL"

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Rome.—The Italian Note to the United States regretfully declines President Coolidge's invitation to the disarmament conference. It emphasises that as regards the European Continent there exists undeniable inter-dependence between every kind of armament of every single Power, for it is impossible to adopt measures of partial nature between only five Great Naval Powers. It expresses the opinion that limitation of armamests to be effective must be universal. It points out that the example shown at Washington was not followed by minor naval powers. It finally declares that Itlay cannot without grave risks expose herself to limitation of her naval armaments which are already insufficient for her defensive needs.—Reuter.

LORD BIRKENHEAD'S INDIAN TOUR.

NO JOURNEY THIS YEAR.

LONDON, Feb. 21

It is authoritatively stated that Lord Birkenhead who is reported to have intended visiting India next cold season will not make journey this year.—Reuter.

COUNTY CHAMPIONSHIP MATCHES.

NEW SYSTEM OF AWARDING POINTS.

LONDON, Feb. 21

A meeting of the Advisory County Cricket Committee at Lords decided to recommend to the M. C. C. the following system of awarding points for County Championship matches.—Eight points for win in a completed match. Should the match not be completed five points for the side leading on the first innings and three for their opponents. In the event of a tie or no result on the first innings, four should be given to each side, provided in the second case that at least six hours of actual play have taken pace. When less than six hours have been played the match shall not count in the Championship provided that no result in that time is obtained. Scoring shall be by percentage as previously.—Reuter.

DUKE OF YORK IN AUCKLAND

LONDON, February 22.

Auckland.—Escorted by cruiser "Dionedes" and hundreds of sailing yachts and motor launches overflowing with cheering humanity H. M. S. "Renown" made its triumphal entry into harbour amid crashes of saluting guns. The Governor boarded the "Renown" to welcome His Royal Highness who left for shore in the Royal bruge. Jubilant crowds gave enthusiastic ovation to His Royal Highness as he drove to Town Hall where Prime Minister Coates read the address.

The Duke of York in the course of his reply declared that the British Empire rested not on constitutions and legal documents but on men, personal contact and human sympathy. During the drive to the suburbs crowds literally mobbed the Duke and Duchess of York breaking police cordon. When Their Royal Highnesses alighted to inspect the gardens and racecourse, the Royal staff were compelled gently to push their way to the car, for visitors who were laughing and were obviously delighted. They visited the infirmary and chatted with old inmates of the Disabled Soldiers Home.—Reuter's Special.

PLAGUE OF MICE EXTERMINATED

LONDON, February 22.

Bakersville (California).—The Horticultaural Commission reports complete extermination of plague, of millions of field and house mice by means of poisoned grain scattered over 25,000 acres.—Reuter's Special.

RUSHING TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY.

NOT A PIE FOR RECLAMATION.

MR. LALJI NARANJI'S GRAVE WARNING.

BUDGET DISCUSSION IN THE COUNCIL.

When the Council met on Tuesday, discussion on budget was continued. "Unbusiness like" and "top-heavy" were the epithets that were freely flung on the budget estimates.

Mr. Lalji Naranji struck a grave note of warning regarding the debt position of the Presidency. He suggested the reduction of 1 Minister, 1 Executive Councillor and 3 Divisional Commissioners. He appealed to the House not to allow one more pie to be spent on Back Bay Reclamation.

STATEMENT REGARDING CHUKLA STREET FIRING.

When the Bombay Council met again on Tuesday afternoon in the Town Hall, the members immediately plunged into the general discussion of the Budget. The President declared at the outset that he would allow two days for the general discussion and a third day if it were absolutely necessary. He further fixed the time limit for every speaker, twenty minutes for the first two days, and fifteen minutes on the third day. He asked the Honourable members to be brief and precise.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was the first member in the House to load his guns against the new Budget. He expressed satisfaction at the happy understanding arrived at between the Indian and South African Governments. Coming to the Budget, he congratulated Sir Chunilal Mehta, Finance member—on his being created the first Indian Finance Member. Mr. Lalji Naranji had more reasons to be proud of the Finance Member as the latter hailed from the Commercial Community.

Commenting upon the Budget the Speaker said that taxes were of three kinds, viz., direct, indirect and no-tax. Direct taxation was the taxation of the nature of land revenue. The indirect taxation was the taxation of the nature of excise but the no-tax system of taxation required some explanation. It was a very acute and clandestine form of taxation and certainly caused more harm than the other two forms. The Speaker contended that the Bombay Government though posing as the most progressive Government, were always and for ever resorting to all Secret ways of taxation. The attitude of the Government towards taxation during the past six years, had brought the Presidency to the path of ruin. There was of course the inability of the Government of India Act.

FROM BAD TO WORSE.

Mr. Lalji Naranji pointed out that the presidents of the Presidency had not only to pay taxes to the Provincial Government but to the Government of India as well. In spite of the rosy picture held before the eyes of the House by the Finance Member, the credit of the Presidency was going from bad to worse. I was Sir Henry Lawrence, the ex-Finance Member, who rushed headlong into the no-tax revenue system and the Honourable Finance Member was only following in the foot-steps of his predecessor. Owing to the unwise management of finances for which the ex-Finance Member was responsible, the Presidency had come to a stage of bankruptcy. The total debt of the Presidency was 44 crores and 97 lakhs including deduction of 2 crores and 20 lakhs to be recovered from block No. 8.

"TOO MUCH OPTIMISTIC."

The Speaker humorously remarked that the Finance Member was rather too much optimistic when he said that the debt repayable was only twice the total annual revenue. He (the Speaker) would not have been surprised, had the statement come from an officer belonging to the I.C.S. category but surely he was extremely surprised to find that it came from a man who hailed from the Commercial Community.

GRAVE NOTE OF WARNING.

Instead of sitting upon the legacies of his predecessors, the Hon. Finance Member should have taken courage in both hands and joined in the condemnation of the Government policy of taxation. Mr. Lalji Naranji sounded a timely note of warning when he said that the time had come when the Members of the House had to stop all further commitments and save the Presidency from total ruin.

SIT TIGHT ON PURSE.

Continuing Mr. Lalji Naranji appealed to the House to be tight on the purse and not to allow one more pie to be spent on the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. He fervently appealed to the various parties in the House to sink their differences and prevent the Government from further ruin. Their real revenue amounted to Rs. 13.63 crores and not Rs. 15 1|2 crores as had been stated by the Finance Member. The Public Accounts Committee had distinctly remarked that the financial situation of the Presidency was very serious, and it formed

(Continued on next page.)

A PRACTICAL SUGGESTION.

Mr. Lalji Naranji was disposed to make a practical suggestion to meet the deficit in the budget. He would advise to reduce the top of expenditure. With no harm to the efficiency of administration, the Government could dispense with one Minister, one Executive Councillor and three Divisional Commissioners. The administration had become extremely top-heavy and needed immediate reforms that would serve the best interests of the Presidency. The speaker urged the House to unite in the reduction of expenses and in saving the Presidency from ruination.

Mr. J. C. Swaminarayan who followed, criticised the taxation on the ground that famine-stricken people of the Presidency were made to pay for the follies of Government officers. He, as a member of the Public Accounts Committee, had often protested against taxing the famine-stricken parts of the Presidency. As too many cooks spoiled the broth, too many officers spoiled the interests of the people and that was the evil the Presidency was suffering from. The speaker then referred to the famine conditions prevailing in the Province and deplored the attitude of the Government to ignore the important issues involved.

Rao Saheb Dadubhai P. Desai observed that the Finance Committee had very little hand in the management of the Presidency's finance. That Committee, he opined, ought to be given more power. It was necessary that the white book should be placed in the hands of the members of the House. The Finance Committee, moreover, should have power and opportunities of advising the Finance Member in the framing of the budget. The speaker said his side of the House had very sanguine hopes about the financial condition of the Presidency that the Finance Member had failed hopelessly in satisfying those hopes.

A SORRY PERFORMANCE.

Mr. Amritlal Dalpatbhai Sheth, in his maiden speech, deplored the fact that the new members of the House, were not given time to get into touch with the atmosphere of the House. Referring to the achievements of the Finance Member, he said that the disciple of the Late Hon'ble Gokhale as the Finance Member was, he should have been a critic of the Government rather than a colleague of the Government in their highhanded schemes of taxation. The speaker said he expected more from the Finance Member than the latter could give account of. In his opinion, the Finance Member had no business to indulge in jeers and gibes against the Swaraj Party. The speaker was pretty certain that Sir Chunilal relied more upon his voting strength than upon the force of his argument. However he ought to understand that time would have its revenges and the Government officers, however powerful they might be, would have to give a clean account of their doings. It

RAILWAY BUDGET AND ARTIFICIAL RATIO.

BOMBAY MEMBERS' TRENCHANT CRITICISM

DEFECTS OF RAILWAY ADMINISTRATION EXPOSED.

(From Our Special Representative).

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

By a very clear majority the Steel Protection Bill has been passed, but the fact still remains that a very decent section of Indian public opinion is in asbolute disagreement with all that that Bill tries to engender in the fiscal economies of India. To that extent this Bill is not a popular measure. It is one on wheih the flavour of a cocked up thing unmistakably rests. If, in spite of this juxtaposition, the Bill has been passed, to whom is this credit due? In its entirety it is to the Independent group led by Mr. Jinnah. The members of his group chose to go to the same voting box that was made by Mr. Jinnah by his chocie. Thereby hangs a tale in this.

PARSON'S MEMORANDUM DENOUNCED.

Having said this, I must now revert to this day's debate on the Railway Budget. The target of public criticism against the Railway Budget was opened by Sir P. Thakurdas. Sir Thakurdas put his views in a speech that was singularly powerful, well-informed and pleasantly delivered. He quite dexterously denounced Mr. Parson's memorandum and in doing so he brought home to the members the fact that the cost of living has considerably gone down since 1921.

Others also spoke.

The House sympathised with Sir Victor Sassoon when he bemoaned the loneliness and the handicaps of a bachelor. Of course, to Sir Victor it was a small mercy that like him the Hon'ble the Home Member is a bachelor too.

MYSORE-MALABAR RLY.

Mr. Doraiswamy Iyengar made a very effective speech. He was quite critical, strong and inoffensive. The House agreed with him when he admitted that the ratio question has to be judged not in a compartmental debate when one has before him the Railway Budget, the General Budget, the Exporters' Budget, the Importers' Budget, and the Labourer's Budget. This excellent view was much appreciated. Mr. Fazil Rahimtullah hit upon the "irregularities of the figures."

A MASTER OF HIS SUBJECT.

On a par with all these was the speech of Mr. Jamnadas Mehta. A master of this subject, Mr. Mehta spoke as one who was not within the fear or favour of any one. To all that he said the House listened with respect. By such speeches he is adding wide spread renown to himself and he is also raising higher the reputation of Bombay.

Mr. Neogy was successful in demonstrating that he is an acquisition to the National Party which he joined just three days ago.

QUESTIONS IN THE ASSEMBLY

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

General discussion of the Railway Budget presented last Friday occupied the sitting of the Assembly to-day. The House was thin in the beginning, as those members who had gone for an aerial flight were a little late in returning from the aerodrome in the new Cantonment. The aerial flight for the members of the Legislature was planned after the question of Civil Aviation had come up before the Assembly. Postponement of the discussion, owing to the congestion of business, has enabled many members to know, before the demand is discussed, what civil aviation mean to those who resort to the air route.

Twenty questions were put and answered. Most of these covered enquiries which had already been answered in the House.

Sir Clement Hindley was sworn in to-day.

Dewan Chamanlal was responsible for 14 questions, all of which concerned the Telegraph Department, particularly Telegraph Peons. In reply to one of these questions, Sir B. N. Mitra said that the question of Provident Funds for Telegraph Peons was under consideration.

Mr. Chamanlal, in a supplementary question, referred to the alleged discontent among Telegraph Peons for not getting their liveries regularly.

Sir B. N. Mitra replied that he had no information on the subject.

To another question of Mr. Chamanlal, Sir Bhupendranath said that pension, when paid to the Director-General of Posts and Telegraphs, on retirement, was paid, if drawn in England, convertible at the minimum rate of 1s. 9d. per rupee.

Dr. Gour suggested that, in future, the pensions should not be convertible at that high rate.

The House then proceeded to the general discussion on the Railway Budget which was initiated by Sir Purshottamdas Thakurdas.

Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas acknowledged the manner in which the railway authorities had taken the members of the Advisory Council and the Finance Committee into confidence, but it seemed to him that it was a case of locking the door after the horse had bolted. For evenu with the sad experience of having surplus railway stores after the War, there was to-day a considerable surplus of wagons. Locomotives also seemed to him to be in excess. Heavy purchases were made at a time of high prices and had involved the tax-payer in an annual loss of the best part of Rs. 1 crore. He was pleased at the low figure of compensations paid, but he suggested that, following the example of the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company who took the Advisory Council into confidence, the Railway Member should tell the House the number of claims received for compensation.

Sir Purshotamdas referred to the remarks made by Mr. Parsons, in his memorandum, on the effect of the exchange on the Budget. Sir Purshotamdas held that the effect of maintaining an "artificial ratio" was visible in the whole of the tale told by the Railway Budget. While Sir Basil Blackett had told the House that prices had adjusted themselves to the 1-6 ratio, Mr. Parsons was counting on the effect of sterling transactions for the next three to five years. The speaker recalled that, three years ago, Sir Charles Innes had held that the wages of railway employees were very generous, and that those wages to-day were more favourable on account of a further fall in the prices. To raise the question of the wages of railway employees to prejudice the discussion on the ratio was not fair to the country.—A. P.

DISCUSSION ON RAILWAY BUDGET.

LOSS THROUGH ARTIFICIAL RATIO

Continuing, Sir Purshottamdas said that Government had been artificially propping up exchange.

Sir Basil Blackett: You want artificial depression?

Sir Purshottamdas: It does not lie in the mouth of the Hon'member to interrupt me, when the time is so limited, and when he knows well that he had not the courage to let the ratio issue be discussed earlier.

As regards stores, here again, said Sir Purshottamdas, Mr. Parsons had shown how Government had, by its currency policy, hit Indian industries. While the mileage of 38,039 in 1923-24 had earned, on an average, Rs. 24,907 per mile, the total mileage of 39,817 in 1927-28, was estimated to earn practically the same number, namely Rs. 24,923 per mile.

At this stage, the speaker was reminded by the Chair that he had exceeded the 15 minutes allowed for each speaker.

In conclusion, Sir Purshottamdas said that the Administration Report of 1925-26 had referred to the heavy drop in the export of grains through Karachi. The Railway Member had, in his speech on Friday, admitted that the total foreign trade was nearly 50 crores less in the current year than in the previous year. The whole question was that, whenever Government "manipulated" the currency and especially the ratio in a manner that it hampered exports and consequently also imports, the railways were bound to suffer. Sir Charles was not right in saying that the Budget which he presented with a heavy heart was dependent only on factors outside human control. He might very well bear in mind and examine the feators under the control of the Government of India. Sir Purshottamdas felt that, unless the Railway Department made the Finance Department face the faces and remedy the defects in the currency policy, the Railway Budgets of India would have nothing but a sad tale to unfold for some years to come. It was a "very sad commentary" on the currency policy of Government, and its first reflection had been found in the railways of India.

Lieut.-Col. Gidney congratulated Sir Charles Innes on his consummate skill in framing the Budget.

Mr. K. S. Sesha Iyengar complained that in the matter of construction of new railways, economy had been lost sight of. He complained of "topheaviness" in railway administration and absence of economy in the matter of rolling stock.

EXODUS OF CAPITAL.

Sir Victor Sassoon confined himself to criticism of Mr. Parsons' memorandum. Mr. Parsons had stated that it was not improbable that the 1|4 ratio would tend to raise the rate at which the Government of India could borrow. Sir Victor challenged this statement. Whether the ratio was 1s.3d. or 1s.4d. India would have to give a better return for her new issues. The return on the Government of India rupee security had been less than what could be obtained not only from British Government sterling and dollar securities, but even from the Government of India's sterling issues. Naturally, therefore, there had been a steady exodus of capital from this country and his surprise was that this had not been more pronounced.

Sir Victor doubted whether the total increase in the Railway Budget by the adoption of the 1-4 ratio would be more than the one crore estimated by Sir Purshotamdas Thakurdas. Finally, Sir Victor asked the House to accept Mr. Parsons' figures with the greatest reserve.

Mr. Haji Kasim complained that only Rs. 74 lakhs had been provided for the survey of the Mangalore--Malpe line which would be taken up in 1928-29, but which should have been taken up this year.

Mr. V. V. Jogiah demanded greater convenience for the third class passengers and said that by the reduction of third class fares the companies were not likely to be losers.

Mr. C. S. Ranga Iyer complained of the "breach of contract" involved in the transference of the Oudh and Rohilkhand Railway headquarters from Lucknow to Calcutta.

Col. Crawford commended the increased efficiency of the Indian Railways but complained of the heavy delay in the booking of third class passengers.

Mr. Doraiswami Iyengar said that as Sir Carles Innes and not as Commerce Member of the Government of India he would carry with him the best wishes of all parts of the House on the eve of his retirement.

Mr. Ratnaswami making his maiden speech regretted the lack of railway facilities in Madras Presidency.

The House adjourned for lunch.

RAILWAY FINANCE.

Pandit Hirdayanath Kunzru wished the Government had of its own accord come to the Assembly and asked it to re-examine the convention agreed to by the last Assembly in respect of the separation of Railway finance.

Mr. Shanmukhum Chetty said that about 22 1|2 crores were lying to the credit of Railways in respect of reserve and depreciation funds. These were, he was told, merged in the cash balances of the Government of India and for this the Railways received some interest. He wanted to know the rate of interest that was realised from the Government.

Mr. Chetty added that the railways had launched on a huge programme of workshop construction. He would like to know whether the schemes had been properly examined, and whether the Raven recommendations were being given effect to.

Mr. Goswami congratulated Sir Charles Innes on his window dressing of the budget which had no reality about it.

Proceeding, Mr. Goswami referred to the official attitude on the adjournment motion on Bengal Nagpur Railway strike and the shooting and the bayonetting and said "Let the House commit itself to this proposition, that the life of the meanest Indian cooly is as sacred as that of the highest English officials in this Assembly."

The President suggested to Mr. Goswami to refer to the strike in a general way only and not to make any point on a matter which had been discussed for two hours in this House.

Mr. Goswami: "Sir, I regret your decision".

The President: It is not right on the part of the member to suggest that I forbid discussion.

Mr. Ranga Iyer: Was it permissible for Col. Crawford to have referred to the strike?

The President: You can refer to it in a general way but not make a new point about it.

Mr. Goswami: I have no desire to dispute your ruling. I wanted to press for a committee of enquiry. I don't wish to say anything more.

LOSS DUE TO RATIO.

Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the 1s. 6d. ratio and ascribed the loss on railways to the alteration from the "de facto" ratio and consequent reduction in the movement of commodities. If there was now a reversion to 1s. 4d. ratio, then the budget figures would be more on the right side and not on wrong side as now.

Proceeding, Mr. Jamnadas Mehta referred to the indictment of the Raven Committee on workshop organisations and asked Government to give effect to its recommendations.

Mr. Fazal Rahimtullah opposed the construction of the Kalyan Power House and wanted a reconsideration of the whole question as it would discourage Tata industry.

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Mr. Prakasam referred to the strike on the B.-N. Railway which he held to be legitimate, and constitutional and urged that the authorities should have met the grievances of the strikers also constitutionally. On the other hand they adopted an attitude of coercion.

Mr. Gaya Prasad Singh pleaded for reduction in third class fares particularly on the B.-N. Railway and also for other relief to lower class passengers.

Mr. Neogy felt glad that Mr. Jamnadas Mehta had said that the separation of Railway finance had led to the surrender of the powers of the Assembly to the agents.

RAILWAY MEMBER'S REPLY.

Mr. Patel, came back and occupied the chair when Sir Charles Innes replied to the debate. The Railway Member said that for the last few years the railways had got accustomed to the 1s. 6d. ratio and there would be complications if that rate was altered.

Proceeding Sir Charles referred to the criticism levelled against the Railway Board after the report of the Raven Committee on workshops and said "We sought that enquiry at the instance of Mr. Wrench and we shall give effect to recommendations."

Concluding, Sir Charles Innes amidst applause said that if the policy adopted by the Railway Board was pursued then his successor after five years, would be able to show a very remarkable record.

The Assembly adjourned till to-morrow. —A. P.

RAILWAY BOARDS GRANT.

DECISION FOR TOTAL REJECTION.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

It is understood that the Congress and Nationalist parties will support the total rejection of the Railway Boards Grant in the Assembly to-morrow, making it clear that it is a protest against the lack of Indianisation on the railways.—A.P.

ELDERS' CONGRATULATIONS

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S RESOLUTION.

PROCEEDINGS IN COUNCIL OF STATE

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

To meet the convenience of those members of the Central Legislature who had availed themselves of the opportunity of special flights in a Vickers Victoria Aeroplane at the New Delhi Aerodrome, this morning, the Council of State met at 12 o'clock to-day.

At question time, Mr. Haig replied in the negative to Mr. Mahomed Zubair's question whether Government had caused any instruction to be issued to the District Authorities not to grant license for guns to non-co-operators or to their relatives.

Mr. P. C. Desikachari then moved for the appointment of an expert committee, with a non-official majority, to revise the Court Fees Act and the Schedule thereto in such a manner as to fix the scale of Court fees as low as possible, consistent with the production of revenue just sufficient to meet the cost of the administration of Civil justice.

Mr. Haig said that legislation to amend the Court Fees Act was primarily a matter for the Local Governments; but to the extent that the Government of India had power, they had brought forward a Bill to amend the Act. From the financial point of view, the motion was not acceptable, because there would be a serious objection on the part of certain local Government.

Mr. Ramdas Pantalu, while agreeing with Mr. Chari in his anxiety to reduce the cost of litigation, supported Mr. Haig in holding that the fiscal autonomy of the Provinces should not be interfered with.

The resolution was lost.

RESTRICTIONS ON MEDICAL PRACTITIONERS.

Dr. Rama Rao then moved that the restrictions now imposed on registered medical practitioners who did their own dispensing, in respect of such matters as maintenance of detailed accounts, for opium preparations prescribed or dispensed by them as medicines for their patients, be relaxed.

Mr. Brayne on behalf of the Government pointed out that the matter was a provincial subject.

Dr. Ram Rao suggested that copies of the report of the debate might be forwarded to Local Governments. Dr. Brayne agreed to this course, and Dr. Ram Rao thereupon withdrew the resolution.

Mr. Kelkar and Mr. Aney were in the gallery, when Mr. Khaparde rose to sponsor the bill of Mr. Kelkar to amend the Societies Registration Act 1860 in order to allow political associations to be registered.

Mr. Haig, Home Secretary, supported the bill but suggested two verbal amendments which were agreed to, and the Bill as amended was passed without discussion.

The Council adjourned until to-morrow.—A.P.

SIR DINSHAW WACHA'S RESOLUTION

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

At to-morrow's meeting of the Council of State Sir Dinsha Wacha will move the following resolution: "This Coencil begs to convey to His Excellency the Governor-General-in-Council its appreciation of the results achieved by the Government of India Delegation to the recent Round Table Conference on the Indian Question in South Africa and expresses the hope that the direct relations that have now been established may eventuate in lasting amity between India and South Africa by the satisfactory settlement of any questions that might still require adjustment."

The President in the exercise of his powers and after consulting the Leader of the House has agreed to allow the resolution to be moved to-morrow, waiving the rule regarding the period of notice.—A.P.

RUSHING TOWARDS BANKRUPTCY.

(Continued from previous page.)

pained the speaker extremely that the Government should so callously disregard the famine conditions in the Presidency.

Mr. P. J. Murzban (Bombay-South) trenchantly criticised the exorbitant taxation the Government were indulging in.

"AN ADVERSITY BUDGET."

Mr. P. J. Murzban, said:

"This is the 7th Budget after the Reforms and is more disappointing than its predecessors. The tax-payer of this Province was expecting that some years after the introduction of the Reforms the financial position of our Province will be satisfactory. But unfortunately even in the 7th year after the Reforms we are worse off.

"Sir, I have always been maintaining that the introduction of Reforms, without first reducing the top heavy administration was a premature measure or a political blunder. What do we see, now? Year after year we begin with deficits, we levy additional taxes, we trench upon our accumulated balances with the Government of India—and yet we do not make any headway.

Unfortunately the first Indian financial member of Government (and I give him my hearty congratulations for the post) begins his life with a deficit Budget of 50 Lakhs. It is a very heavy deficit, and I am tempted to term the present Budget "an Adversity Budget."

Our first Indian Financial Member makes an inauspisiohs beginning; but as it is dsual with Banias we all "do" hope —we all expect—that he will show a tangible improvement in the financial situaby effecting the strictest possible economy in all directions.

In the Current year's Budget the deficit put down was 28 lakhs; but now it has gone up to 75 lakhs by a series of failures of revenues. If this state of things prolongs indefinitely I am bewildered to think of our financial position on the whole after some time. I am one of those, Sir, who believe in working the Reforms for they are worth, "but I must confess that we certainly have not got prosperity by the Reforms. Inflected as they are at present in their nobulous form they are pressing hard on the Provinces—as any one who has eyes to see will observe.

sent excise policy needs revision or not in face of the Excise Commission's Report which have already leaked out.

Whilst I am speaking of Excise Revenue I may mention that next year I propose to introduce a Bill to amend the Liquor License fee Act of 1878.

DO AWAY WITH I. C. S.

Mr. V. A. Surve (Ratnagiri District), in his vigorous Vernacular (Marathi) speech, attacked the Government policy of assessing land revenue. The Government, he said, were every year increasing the land revenue irrespective of the real conditions of poor agriculturists. Suggesting the measures of retrenchment the speaker pointed out that the administration of the Presidency would be none the worse if 50 per cent. of I. C. S. officers, two Executive Councillors and two Ministers were dispensed with.

CUT FROM THE TOP.

Rao Bahadur B. R. Naik (Surat) request the Finance Member to distribute the copies of the Budget among the members a full fortnight before the House proceeded with the Budget discussion. Referring to the salaries of superior services in India, the speaker informed that they were highest in the world. Why should there be any cut, the speaker questioned, on the meagre salaries of sepoys, clerks and other subordinate services? The cut ought to begin from the top if substantial retrenchment had to be effected. The speaker humorously remarked that the Finance Member should have started the cut from himself. He had expected a different kind of budget from a capable Finance Minister as Sir Chunilal Mehta surely was, but he was utterly disappointed. Rao Bahadur Naik asked the Government officers to set an example for others by foregoing a part of their own fat salaries.

NO BUSINESS TO RIDICULE.

The telling retort to the Finance Member's speech came from Mr. Ballubhai T. Desai (Bombay-South). The Finance Member, he said, had no business to ridicule the Swaraj Party in the way he did. The fact was that Sir Chunilal had completely misunderstood the programme of the Swaraj Party. It was not the Swaraj Party but the Government that was responsible for the spread of communalism in the Presidency. The Government had sought to perpetuate the evil by creating special communal electorates. The Finance Member, the speaker added, had deliberately resorted to juggle-ry of figures. Mr. Desai then vehemently attacked the Government policy to bring about retrenchment in the nation-building departments.

AGRICULTURISTS HARD HIT

Mr. M. G. Bhosale, (West Khandesh) in a Marathi speech, remarked that the poor agriculturists in the Presidency, were hard hit and there was no cut in the budget to ameliorate their condition. Referring to the expenditure that was incurred on Scouts, the speaker informed that when the Governor visited his District there were hundreds of Scouts to swell his procession but when Mahatma Gandhi, the Governor of Governors, paid a visit to the district, no Scout turned out to render any kind of service. That was how the money was being squandered in the Presidency.

UNBUSINESSLIKE BUDGET.

Mr. G. I. Patel (Ahamadabad Mill Owners' Association) welcomed Sir Chunilal Mehta for the privilege the latter got, of presenting the budget to the House. He sarcastically remarked that the Finance Member had ably tried in his budget speech to suppress the important issues and t oring in the minor issues. The speaker could not understand how the Finance Member was justified in raising the salaries on the plea that there was an increase in the cost of living. Now the fact was that during the last four years the cost of living had decreased and not increased a bit. The plain duty of the Finance Member was to reduce the salaries instead of further increasing them. Commenting further Mr. Patel held that the budget was an unbusinesslike one and it ought not to have been of the making of a man who, to all intents and purposes, was supposed to be a perfect business man. The man with the high calibre of a Bania, as Sir Chunilal, indeed, was, could have given the Presidency a more businesslike budget. The speaker was sorry the Finance Member had applied spears to all nation-building departments. He ought to have used his axe on the top expenditure which was incredibly heavy. Where was the necessity of so many Secretaries, Assistant Secretaries and Deputy Secretaries? He was grieved to find that the legacy of Sir Henry Lawrence had transformed the present Finance Member into something far away from his normal self. Concluding, the speaker appealed to the Finance Member to cut his coat according to the cloth, the House had supplied him with. He further added that a fresh Retrenchment Committee consisting of experts like Sir Vishveshvaraya and others would be in a position to effect a real substantial retrenchment. It was no use entrusting that work to an inexperienced I. C. S. officer.

SPEECHES IN VERNACULAR.

Mr. L. M. Deshpande (Karad-Satara) and Mr. J. R. Patel (Kaira) also criticised the top-heavy administration of the Presidency. Mr. J. R. Patel addressed the House in his Vernacular (Guzrathi) although a double graduate of the University. This naturally provoked some curiosity and the President informed the Hon. Member and the House that no Vernacular speech was allowed under the rules when the speaker could speak in English.

PROVINCIAL AUTONOMY.

Mr. R. G. Pradhan (Nasik District) remarked that high hopes were raised when Sir Chunilal Mehta was appointed the Chancellor of the Exchequer of the Bombay Government. It was, however, expected that he would face the financial difficulties boldly. But the speaker was sorry to find that all those hopes were frustrated by the budget speech made by the Finance Member. The Hon'ble Member's budget speech was nothing but a confession of the helplessness in which he found himself. He had himelf approached the proposition with disappointment. The Fiiance Member thought that the Meston settlement was the root of financial troubles but it was not a correct view. The speaker ventured to say that in spite of the revision of that settlement the financial condition of the Presidency would remain unsatisfactory unless and until provincial autonomy was granted.

TO BANKRUPTCY.

Sir Joseph Kay (Bombay Chamber of Commerce) sympathised with the Finance Member in the latter's difficulties in framing the budget. He argued that it was unfair to criticise the doings of the Finance Member without considering the gravity of the situation he had had to face. Continuing he said he was completely in accord with the general desire of retrenchment that was felt on all hands. Referring to the balances the speaker pointed out that the Finance Member had given them no indication as to what he intended to do with the balances. He was afraid the Presidency was fast going to a state of bankruptcy. He expected the Finance Member to give a reply that would satisfy the House He would again like to note that the Finance Member had not devoted sufficient attention, in his budget speech, to the borrowings and expenditure on various items of development.

RIOT IN THE CITY.

At the close of the day's discussion, Moulana Rafiuddin Ahmad asked the Home Member to make an official statement regarding the Shikh-Mohammedan fracas in the City. The Hon. Mr. J. E. B. Hotson replied that Mr. Kelly was still going on with his enquiries and he (Mr. Hotson) had not received till then any fresh report. He did not want to say more lest it should prejudice the interests of any community. Referring to newspaper reports about firing in the air, he informed that nothing of the kind had happened. There was no firing in the air. Due warning was given before firing commenced. As regards casualties and wounded persons, the Hon. Home Member told that the newspaper reports were very nearly correct. There were rumours of disturbance on Monday but they were not correct. He had gone through the affected area and had made sure that everything had calmed down and the people were going on with their normal activities. The leaders of the communities had done their best to assist the Government. The Home Member hoped that there would be no more trouble.

After the Home Member's explanation the House rose for the day. It meets again to-day at 2 p.m. and goes on with the general discussion of the Budget.

GANDHIJI SELLS KHADI.

SHOLAPUR PRESENTS ADDRESS AND PURSE

SHOLAPUR, FEB. 22.

Mahatma Gandhi has been staying here as the guest of Seth Narottamdas Morarji. An address was presented on Saturday morning by the local Municipality to Mahatma Gandhi in reply said that he was indeed very pleased to learn that the Municipal schools and wells had been thrown open to the depressed community. At the special invitation of Mr. Strutton, Criminal Tribes tribes settlement where he spoke a few words of advice to the settlers.

In the afternoon he visited Walsung and Akalkot and addressed a large meeting, made collections for the All-India Spinners Association and sold khadi. He returned to Sholapur the same night.

In the evening of the 20th accompanied by Shantikumar the son of Seth Narottamdas Morarji he visited the Sholapur Spinning and Weaving Mills where he inspected the different departments of welfare work run on an extensive scale by the agents. Later he addressed a crowded meeting of ladies where he sold a lot of khadi and made collections. Later at night he attended a mass meeting of ever ten thousand people at which he explined at length the work which was being done by the Spinners Association and appealed to all present for help. A purse of Rs. 6,251 was presented to him on behalf of the citizens.

This morning after visiting the depressed class boarding house he left for Gulbarga by the Madras Mail.—A. P.

ADJOURNMENT MOTION TALKED OUT

CALCUTTA Feb. 22.

The adjournment motion on the firing at Kharagpur which was moved by Dr. B. C. Roy was

Y. M. C. A. AND POLITICS.

ALLEGATIONS REFUTED.

SIR EWART GREAVES' EXPLANATION.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Sir Ewart Greaves interviewed by Reuter with regard to the Calcutta European Association's criticism of the Y. M. C. A. emphasised that the Y. M. C. A. had nothing to do with politics and pointed out that out of some two hundred secretaries employed by the National Council and local associations only three served on the Councils or the Assembly and that too not as Y.M.C.A. secretaries. They were there as individuals considered specially qualified for that purpose. Two of these secretaries had been representatives of the Indian Christian community. One served on the Bangalore Council with the assent of his Board of Directors and the other on the Assembly with the assent of the National Council Executive, but they were no longer members. The Secretary who served in the Assembly was nominated by the heads of province without his knowledge and then was nominated as representative of the Indian Christian community by the Government of India.

NON-POLITICAL ADDRESSES.

In view of this although the Executive of the National Council did not desire that he should serve, it was thought, it would be an ungracious act to forbid his accepting the nomination. The third secretary who served on a reformed Council was a European who served at the request of leading Europeans of the commercial community with the assent of his Board of Directors. In view of all this, the general charge against Y.M.C.A. of participating in politics seemed to rest on very slender basis. Sir Ewart Greaves added that out of thousands of lectures delivered in the Y.M.C.A. branches all over India annually, criticism was made to the National Council with regard to only four lectures by "cold weather tourists". One of these was by a distinguished American professor who was cautioned deforehand to be careful as to what he said and it was not the fault of the Y.M.C.A. if he diverged into controversial political matters. Another lecturer of whom complaint was made was also an American who admittedly did not deal with political matters in India, but when he returned to America he was said to have criticised adversely some of the actions of the Government of India. The third lecturer came with an introduction from the then President of the Legislative Assembly, Delhi, who was an old friend of the Association and naturally on the strength of this he was invited to lecture. The fourth lecturer lectured at Lahore, not under the auspices of the Association but in the Association building which was let to an outside Association on the condition that the lecture was not political. Thus the charge of political activity as far as lectures were concerned was not well founded. Sir Ewart Greaves also denied allegations with regard to anti-British articles in the Y. M. C.A. organ and with regard to circulation of doubtful literature to troops.—Reuter's Special.

EMERGENCY CURRENCY.

MARWARI CHAMBER'S PROTEST AGAINST REFUSAL OF ISSUE.

The following telegram has been addressed to the Secretary, Government of India, Finance Department, Delhi, by the Marwari Chamber of Commerce:

"Board of Marwari Chamber beg to emphatically protest against refusal to issue four crores Emergency Currency at 6 per cent. in spite of Government undertaking to that effect and compelling raising bank rate to 7 per cent. Our Board considers this step obviously designed to prop up Exchange and compel Exchange Banks to sell sterling at over 18 pence to Government to get rupees. Board strongly deprecate this action as putting undeserved burdens on trade, industry and agriculture and respectfully urge that the policy of disregarding all other interests for the sake of maintenance of 18 pence rate at all costs is not in the best interests of the country."

GARDEN PARTY AT GOVT. HOUSE.

His Excellency the Governor of Bombay and Lady Wilson will give a Garden Party on Tuesday, March 1st at 4-30 p.m. at The Government House, Bombay.

RID YOURSELF OF DYSPEPTIC MISERY

Your stomach controls your life, affects your mental outlook, and makes or mars not only your own happiness, but that of those near and dear to you. Trace almost any disorder and you will find it commences in the stomach; headache, sleeplessness sickness, blood and skin troubles, pain after eating—these and a hundred other complaints call for care of the stomach as the sole effective remedy. To be rid of stomach misery you can do no better than take simple, harmless, inexpensive 'Bisurated' Magnesia, a remedy prescribed by doctors and used in hospitals. It stops stomach pain instantly, prevents fermentation, and quickly restores the digestion to health and strength. It is used the world round, costs but little at any chemist's for either powder or tablet form, and is the stomach [illegible]

NOT A DIPLOMATIC VICTORY FOR EITHER

"A WHOLE-HEARTED SETTLEMENT"

DR. MALAN'S STATEMENT IN UNION ASSEMBLY.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

Cape Town.—The Assembly was crowded to-day with leading Indians in the official bay. Doctor Malan, speaking with special permission owing to the importance of the occasion, emphasised that an agreement had been reached in the entire absence of the spirit of bargaining, and it had been a wholehearted settlement. The results were not a diplomatic victory for either side, but there had been reached an honourable and friendly understanding. Naturally, South Africa, had made reservations as to just administration in the Union, and Indians on their side had their own ideals. Both, however, had agreed to what, if not an ideal solution was a practical and peaceable one and they had decided to give it a fair and reasonable trial. The Minister urged that the most important feature of all was that no stigma of racial inferiority was implied. South Africa would take all just and legitimate measures as to her Western standard of civilisation and Indians conforming to those standards were enabled to do so. Indeed the agreement indicated a lasting friendship and goodwill between the great nations concerned. Dr. Malan paid a tribute to Members of Parliament, the Indian Press and the people of South Africa in creating atmosphere which ensured the Conference being successful, and this atmosphere had been so remarkable a feature of the negotiations. The Minister concluded now that the agreement had been published, expression of views could be expected. But he knew that once again he could rely on the good sense not only of Parliament, but of the Press and the people of the Union. He would like to pay a sincere tribute to the leader and members of the Indian Deputation whose sincerity and desire for a satisfactory solution had been the essence of statesmanship. Parliament and the country hoped that success would crown their efforts for a new era both from the viewpoint of this country and the country which they served. (Loud cheers).

General Smuts asked in view of the importance of the question that Government should give an opportunity for discussion.

The Prime Minister willingly assented.—Reuter.

THE AGREEMENT.

HOW SOUTH AFRICA TAKES IT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

Cape Town.—All shades of opinion in the Cape Province applaud the Indian agreement. "Cape Times" expresses the opinion that the Union Government has done good service to South Africa, to the world and to the cause of the Empire. The Union has shown herself great in peace as well as in war. She has vindicated her young nationhood and taken her place among the advanced peoples of the world. The paper also pays tribute to the Indian Government for its equal share in the solution of this very difficult question.

MINISTERIALIST VIEW.

The Ministerialist paper "Dieburger" regards the agreements as undoubtedly a very important step in the history of the Indian problem in South Africa. It emphasises that the whole agreement is in the nature of an experiment leaving the Union Government absolutely free in the event of its failure to take such other steps as they deemed necessary; but the paper believes that the agreement will prove a success and through it South Africa will attain infinitely more and by more satisfactory method, than could have been possible under the Asiatic Bill of 1925.—Reuter.

"DAILY CHRONICLE" ON S. AFRICAN AGREEMENT.

LONDON, Feb. 22.

The "Daily Chronicle" commenting on the South African agreement refers to the provision for co-operation with the representative of the Indian Government and says:—"If India can send an ideal representative much progress may be hoped for. South Africa has definitely decided not to allow India to colonise her territory. Nobody can go behind her decision but that is no reason why Indians already there should be kept down in a state of helotry.—Reuter.

S. AFRICAN SETTLEMENT.

MADRAS PRESS COMMENTS.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

The evening papers devote their leading columns to lengthy criticism of the terms of the agreement arrvied at the Round Table Conference in South Africa.

NOT BEYOND CRITICISM.

The "Madras Mail" says that the agreement bears evidence of an earnest desire to find a settlement satisfactry to all concerned. It cannot be said that the agreement is beyond criticism. No compromise [illegible]

A VERY HUMAN DOLL.

Willie Rolle, Musical Director of Irvings Midgets, who are to appear with Chefalo and Pallermo at Excelsior Theatre from March 5th. They are twenty, their height being 23 to 35 inches and ages, 19 to 45 years.

claimed that the attitude of the Government of South Africa towards Indians resident in the union has undergone a radical change.

ATTEMPT AT HONOURABLE COMPROMISE.

The "Hindu" observes that it will be generally conceded that the agreement represents a serious attempt to tackle a situation of chronic difficulty which had been productive of numerous deadlocks of recent years and embittered relations between the two countries. It is essentially an attempt at an honourable compromise as Mahatma Gandhi has called it with both the merits and defects of such an arrangement.

BEST PRACTICAL SOLUTION.

"New India" says that the terms of the agreement represent the best practicable solution of the problem for the time being. The paper hopes that the Government of India will carry out the duties it has undertaken in a generous and sympathetic spirit.

WELCOME AGREEMENT.

"Swarajya" considers the agreement distinctly welcome in one important particular namely the undertaking by the Union Government not to proceed with the Areas Reservation Bill. With regard to the insistence on a Western standard the paper cannot conceive of a more iniquitorial procedure and says that its inclusion in the agreement makes us extremely nervous about its prospects.

PESSIMISTIC.

"Justice" says: "If we are not able to see the beauty of the rosy picture drawn by Mr. Bhore in his speech in the Assembly it is because past experience in this particular direction has not been too pleasant for us to take such an optimistic view. We shall watch with keen interest not unmixed with some anxiety the developments in the future."

ACCEPTABLE IN SPITE OF DANGERS

The "Daily Express" welcomes the agreement as the first step towards harmony and concurs with Mr. Gandhi's sober verdict that the compromise is acceptable in spite of the dangers referred to by him in some of the provisions.—A. P.

GRATIFYING SPIRIT OF COMPROMISE.

SIR SIVASWAMI IYER'S VIEWS.

MADRAS, Feb. 21.

Sir Sivaswami Aiyar, interviewed by the Associated Press regarding the South African Settlement said:—"I have just glanced at the communique published by the Government of India and the text of the agreement between the Government of India and the Government of South African Union without a careful study and examination of documents, it is not possible to express a considered opinion. The general impression left on one's mind that the agreement breathes a gratifying spirit of compromise and conciliatoriness which, if maintained may be expected to lead to a permanent cordial relations between the two countries. Before committing myself further, I should like to have definite information upon a few points:—(1) What is exactly intended to be devoted by "Western Standards of life"; (2) In the case of Indians domiciled in the Union who desire to conform to Western standard of life but are not provided with the means or have not been quipped with the education necessary to enable them to attain such conformity, what does the Union Government do? Are they to be trained and equipped by the Union Government to do so or is pressure to be exercised upon them, and in what shape, for the purpose of compelling or inducing them to emigrate? 3) Will Indians be allowed to compete with the Whites in the market for labour, both skilled and unskilled? Will Indians be admitted into Trade Unions along with the Whites? (4) In the case of Indians who possess the necessary education means and desire to conform to Western Standard of life, will they be subjected to restrictions in regard to occupations and residential areas or will they enjoy the same freedom as the Whites? (5) Is there any chance of trade licensing laws being so revised that racial considerations shall not be allowed directly or indirectly to influence decision? 6) Will Indians domiciled in the Union and possessed of the necessary qualification for conforming to the Western standards [illegible] property in towns and elsewhere free of restrictions? (7) Is there any likelihood of political and municipal franchises being conferred on Indians domiciled in the Union in cases where they do not now possess any such franchise?—A. P.

M. L. A.'S ACCEPT AGREEMENT.

MEMBERS FIND IT BELOW EXPECTATIONS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22.

The South African agreement has been generally well received. Some non-official members of the Legislature, however, feel that the ratification of the agreement by Government makes it difficult for them to chalk out a formula on which to discuss the agreement. Both the Congress and the Nationalist Parties meet to-morrow to consider the matter. A few members are in favour of holding a discussion on the agreement, to criticise the action of Government in ratifying the agreement before consulting the Central Legislature, and also to point out in what respects the agreement has fallen short of their expectations. They are at the same time in favour of accepting the agreement as the best possible under the circumstances.—A. P.

CURRENCY LEGISLATION.

(Continued from page 6.)

lending the currency when there is need, with this provision in the bill; for we shall have an open mint; and we can always, as now, provide for the issue of emergency currency.

3. Section 8 (a) prohibits the coinage of rupees. Section 8 also provides for the demonetization for sovereigns and half sovereigns and substitutes a new ratio for the two shilling ratio.

In Clause C (2) a provision is introduced to earmark 40 crores of silver rupees to prevent Government from manipulating the Paper Currency Reserve with a view to frustrate the main object of the Bill.—Yours, etc.,

P. A. WADIA,
G. N. JOSHI.

THE BILL.

A bill to define and fix the standard of value to maintain the parity of all forms of money issued or coined by the Mint (or Mints) in India to provide for the coinage of gold at the Mint (or Mints referred to in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906) and further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906, and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923.

III OF 1906 X OF 1923.

Whereas it is expedient to define and fix the standard of value to maintain the parity of all forms of monies issued or coined by the Mint (or Mints referred to in the Indian Coinage Act, 1906) and further to amend the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 and the Indian Paper Currency Act, 1923; it is hereby enacted as follows:—

1. SHORT TIME EXTENT AND COMMENCEMENT.

(1) This Act may be called the Gold Standard Act, 1927.

(2) It extends to the whole of British India including British Baluchistan, and the Santhal Parganas.

(3) It shall come into force on the first day of 1927.

2. ESTABLISHMENT OF THE MINT.

The Governor-General in Council shall establish a Central Mint for India for the coinage of gold to be located in Bombay under the control of the Master of the Mint; and if necessary shall open its branches at Calcutta and Madras.

3. GOLD COINAGE STANDARD—WEIGHT AND FINENESS.

There shall be from time to time struck and coined for issue at the said Mint or Mints, gold coins to be designed a Mohur. The standard weight of the said Mohur and half Mohur shall be 75.334 or 84.751 and 37.667 or 42.375 grains of fine gold (100) respectively. These standard [illegible] shall be as follows: namely nine tenths of alloy.

4. Any person who brings to the said Mint or Mints gold bullion in the form of bar containing not less than one tola of fine gold shall, subject to such conditions as to assaying as may be prescribed by the G.G. in Council be entitled to get the bullion coined free of expense, within 15 days after its delivery thereof, and upon his demand from the said Mint or Mints receive in lieu thereof coins of gold weight for weight of the pure gold contained therein.

Provided nevertheless that it shall be at the mutual option of the party bringing such bullion and the officer of such Mint to make an immediate exchange of coins for standard bullion with a deduction of one half per cent from the weight of pure gold, the officer in charge of the Public Treasury shall furnish to the Master of the Mint from time to time whenever the state of Treasury will admit thereof with such sums as may be necessary affecting the said exchanges, these sums shall be replaced out of the coins struck from the bullions for which the monies so furnished shall have been exchanged; the said deduction of one half per cent shall be used to defray the expenses of the Mint or Mints.

5. GOLD MOHUR LEGAL TENDER TO AN UNLIMITED EXTENT.

The gold Mohur and half gold Mohur shall be legal tender to an unlimited amount and at the rate of fifteen and seven and a half rupees or ten and five rupees for one gold Mohur and one half gold Mohur respectively.

Provided that the coins:

(a) have not lost in weight so as to be of less weight than grains and

(b) have not been defaced.

The Officers in charge of Circles of Note Issue shall after and from the day this Act comes into force, issue, from the Office of Offices of Issue established in their respective circles in accordance with Act III of 1905, Gold Notes only of the denominational values of 1/2, 1, 5, 10, 50; 100, 1000 Mohurs in exchange for Gold Bullion (at the rate of one rupee for 7.5334 or 8.4751 grains of fine gold).

7. All notes issued under Section 6 of the Act shall be covered fully with gold for five years from the date this Act comes into force, thenceforth their issue shall be regulated by the principles of note issue.

8. In the Indian Coinage Act, 1906 (a) Sections 4 and 5 shall be repeated.

(b) For Section 11 the following Section shall be substituted, namely:

Gold coins, whether coined at His Majesty's Royal Mint or at any Mint established in pursuance of a proclamation of His Majesty as a branch of His Majesty's Royal Mint shall not be legal tender in British India in payment or on account but such coins shall be received at any Government Currency Office, and, at any time after the end of 1927 at any Government Treasury at the bullion value of such coins calculated at the rate of 7.5334 or 8.47512 grains of troy of fine gold per rupee.

In the Indian Paper Currency Act of 1923 (a) in Section 13 for figures "11.30016" the figures "8.47512" or "7.5334" shall be substituted.

(b) In Section 18 in Clause (a) of Sub-section for the figures "11.30016", the figures "8.47512" or "7.5334" shall be substituted.

(c) In Clause 18 (1) the proviso "Provided,....." shall be omitted.

(2) The following clause be added:—

"Till otherwise provided Rs. 40 crores in silver coins from the existing metallic portion of the Paper Currency Reserve should be earmarked and this sum should not be taken into consideration in calculating the statutory properties of the metallic reserve."

9. From and after this Act comes into operation it shall not be lawful for Mints or for the Governor-General-in-Council to issue metallic or paper currency which is not in conformity with the provisions of [illegible]

BACK-DOOR REPRESENTATION

PROTEST AGAINST OFFICIAL TACTICS.

PROCEEDINGS IN IMPROVEMENT TRUST MEETING.

An interesting question arose in regard to the powers of the Government to nominate their representative on the Improvements Committee of the Bombay Improvement Trust at their meeting on Tuesday afternoon when the Chairman, Sir V. A. Dabholker, moved to record the following letter from the Government, Development Department, dated February 11, 1927:

(1) That the Committe most strongly protests against the Government Resolution, Development Department, No. S.D. 267 dated February 11, 1927; (2) that Government be informed that the Committee are of opinion that their action in designating the Secretary to Government, Development Department as the Director of Development for the purpose of Section 10 of the City of Bombay Improvement Trust Transfer Act is objectionable and irregular as the post of the Director of Development has been abolished by Government and cannot be recreated merely for the purpose of complying with the provisions of the Act; and (3) the Committee are further of opinion that if such an appointment was allowed, it would be open to Government to nominate any subordinate officer in the Department to the Improvement's Committee designating him as the Director which was never contemplated by the Act.

Mr. A. G. Viegas strongly opposed the method of Government in sending their representative to the Improvement's Committee and said as the post of Director of Development was abolished the Government of Bombay could not designate Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department as Director of Development. He, therefore, moved an amendment that the letter be recorded and the Government of Bombay be respectfully informed that unless the Act was amended they could not designate Secretary to the Government of Bombay, Development Department as the Director of Development.

Mr. S. L. Silam seconded the amendment and said unless the Government, by a fresh resolution resuscitated the post which was once abolished they could not designate another man for the purpose.

Mr. M. A. Khan moved another amendment that the matter be referred to counsel for legal opinion.

Dr. S. S. Batliwalla seconded the amendment.

Mr. H. M. Rahimtoola moved the third amendment.

Mr. N. M. Dumasia seconded the amendment and remarked that if the Secretary to the Government, Development wished to come to the Improvements Committee he should come by the right way and not through the back door.

The amendments being put to the votes, they were lost and the original proposition was carried.

A lot was then taken as to which of the five members should retire from April 20, 1927, under the Act and the following five members were declared to retire: Sir P. C. Sethna, Dr. S. S. Batliwalla, Mr. N. M. Dumasia, Sir V. A. Dabholker and Mr. S. L. Silam.

WORLD'S SHORTEST MEN IN BOMBAY.

IWING'S MIDGETS, TWO FEET HIGH.

In announcing the coming of Irving's Imperial Midgets who are to open an engagement of the Excelsior Theatre on Saturday, March 5th, many people inquire as to Midgets. These little men and women numbering 20 and whose ages range from 19 years to 45 years are the smallest people in the world their height varies from 23 to 40 inches. They come from the remotest parts of Europe and are not a distinct race as some people believe but come from normal parents and all have normal sisters and brothers. Irvings Midgets discovered by Mr. Irving himself after four years' search resulted in his choosing the most perfect troupe of little men and women ever gathered together.

HUMAN DOLLS.

And he himself vouches for the benefit of those interested that out of a possible one-thousand he selected but twenty all normally built, no deformities, pleasing to look at, always dressed in the height of fashion and as President Coolidge of the United States of America remarked when they were presented to him that they look more like human dolls than they did human beings.

These remarkable little people present in conjunction with Chefalo and Palermo, the world's famous Magicians, one of the best attractions of its kind.

COLONIAL CONFERENCE.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the house of Commons, to-day, Col. Amery stated that the Colonial Conference he was arranging to hold in London would open on 10th May, and he anticipated it would last about three weeks. The Conference would be of an experimental nature. His primary object was to explore the desirability of holding a Colonial conference of a more comprehensive nature at fixed intervals, and consider the possibility of establishing any other machinery to secure more effective co-operation between the Colonial Government in matters of general administration, the economic development and scien[illegible]

HIGH COURT.

LANGLEY-D'ARCY CASE.

FURTHER HEARING.

Before Mr. Justihe Kemp at the High Court further hearing was resumed of the Langley-D'Arcy case.

Captain D'Arcy, further examined by his counsel Mr. O'Gorman stated that after Mr. Langley's return from England, he expressed himself satisfied with the horses. On February 1, 1926, he gave "My Lord" an injection of tonic at about 4 o'clock in the afternoon, while giving the injections, the needle of the syringe broke off. He took out the needle by cutting the skin slightly. He then put two stitches on the cut and the horse was perfectly alright. The incident was so trivial that no blood came out.

Counsel: Was there anything wrong or improper in the tonic?—No.

Did Mr. Langley know that you were giving tonic to the horses?—Yes.

Did he know the methods by which you administered tonics?—I had told him about it.

Was it in the nature of a dope or anything of that sort?—No.

Who were present at the time of the incident with "My Lord"?—There were the Jamadar and some syces:

Did you give them any instructions?—I asked them not to tell anything about what had happened. If they were asked by the owner, they were to refer him to me.

What was your object in giving these instructions?—I wanted to avoid a misunderstanding. Syces were liable to spread false alarms about the horse.

Was your object to deceive the owner?—No.

Continuing, witness said that on the same day about 5 o'clock, Mr. Langley went to the stables, and saw the two stitches on "My Lord." Mr. Langley asked him what had happened to the horse, and he said it had got a slight cut in the chest. He also told Mr. Langley that the stitches were put by himself. Mr. Langley got annoyed, and used strong language against witness. Mr. Langley asked him to fetch a veterinary surgeon, which was done. When the surgeon saw the horse, he said it was absolutely alright and added "I could not do better myself. Don't worry, the horse is alright. Mr. Langley then walked down to the motor car when witness called out to the driver to stop. He tried to explain the matter to Mr. Langley but the latter hissed at him saying "You doped my horse. I will...."

How did Mr. Langley appear to you at the time?—He was in an impossible frame of mind.

What do you mean by "impossible frame of mind"?—It was impossible to speak to him. He was raving and was not like a sane man at all.

FINAL RUPTURE.

Further questioned, Capt. D'Arcy said that Mr. Langley met him on the Course the next morning and told him that he would take over the horses. That day was a racing day and witness was in charge of the horses. "My Lord" raced on that day. Witness heard rumours on the race course, and his friends were talking that he had doped Mr. Langley's horses. There were references in the local papers about the rumours on February 14.

Witness subsequently submitted his bills to Mr. Langley for R10,800, but the the latter objected to a bill for R1,800 which were paid as stable rent. He approached Mr. Langley and asked him to contradict the rumours regarding the accident to "My Lord." Mr. Langley said he was not prepared to address the Press and that he knew nothing about the rumours. Witness informed him that he was accused of a serious malpractice, but Mr. Langley refused to discuss the matter with him.

Captain D'Arcy asked the Turf Club to investigate his complaint about the bill. The Club having decided against him, he filed a suit in the Small Causes Court which he lost and his appeal was also dismissed.

Continuing, witness said that rumours were afloat about his having doped and having committed a serious malpractice.

If a dope is administered at 4 o'clock in the afternoon on the day previous to the racing day, would it be effective during the race?—No.

If you wanted it to be effective, when should it be administered?—On the morning of the racing day.

Then the suggestion that you had doped the horse for the race was absurd?—Yes.

Further questioned Captain D'Arcy said that as a result of this inciden the gave up racing and left for Australia in 1920. He was making arrangements for his future career there. He would return to Australia after this case was over.

Captain D'Arcy was then subjected to a searching and lengthy cross-examination by the plaintiff's counsel, Sir Chimanlal.

Questioned about his financial position, witness said that he had filed a schedule in insolvency in 1923, in Bombay.

There was a decree for R5,000 against you, you being a co-respondent in a divorce suit by one Wilkinson?—Yes.

There was also debts that you were unable to pay?—Yes.

You had operated in the Share Bazaar and had incurred debts?—Yes.

In consequence of all these liabilities, you had to file your schedule in insolvency?—Yes.

Your case is that Mr. Langley's instructions were against the racing laws?—Stewards came to know of it, Mr.

Of such a character that if the Yes.

Langley would be warned off?—I think he would.

And a trainer who followed those instructions would be liable to be warned off?—Yes.

When you got those instructions, you knew they were of an improper nature?—Yes.

You never protested that you could not carry out the instructions?—He was a Steward and an owner.

First answer the question?—No.

You never protested to Mr. Shantidas either?—No.

You never complained to the Turf Club people that you were given improper instructions?—No.

And you never suggested till March, 1926, that the instructions were improper?—No.

And you fully carried out those instructions?—To the best of my ability.

Why did you carry them out, when they were improper?—Because I have to make my living as a trainer.

When you took the horses, you realised that you were asked to do a dishonest job?—Yes.

You willingly agreed to do it?—Not willingly.

But you agreed?—Yes.

Why?—Because I had to think of my profession. I thought it was no use arguing with him about it.

It's not a question of arguing. You ought to have said: "No, thank you, I can't agree"?—I would have been slighted by Mr. Langley.

What had you to do with what Langley would have done?—I couldn't have got horses.

Do you suggest all owners ask their trainers to do dishonest things?—No.

Then you could have got an honest job with other owners.—Mr. Langley has a great influence with other owners both in Bombay and Calcutta.

CONVERTING TO HONESTY.

You agreed to take the horses in the hope that Mr. Langley may improve later on and be honest?—Yes.

You hoped to convert him to honesty?—I did.

The selection of races in which you were instructed to run the horses was not proper?—No.

What is wrong in instructing that certain horses were not to be wound up in Poona?—Nothing improper.

Was it wrong to instruct that certain horses were not to be run in Poona?—No.

Is there anything improper in an owner selecting a particular race for a horse?—No.

Although that race may not be suitable for the horse?—Then that is improper.

Do you suggest that every owner is under an obligation to the public to run his horse in the race most suitable to the horse?—Yes.

On every occasion?—Yes.

If an owner doesn't do that then he is deceiving the public?—Yes.

You say it is against the rules of racing if the owner does not run his horse in a race suitable to him?—Yes.

It is the practice to put horses in a race to give them training and for their being wound up?—That is not right.

We shall come to that. But is that a practice or not?—That is often done.

You have done it yourself in Bombay?—Yes.

Weather conditions during the season at Poona are uncertain.—Yes.

You don't think that owners should not have new arrivals wound up at Poona?—They take two or three months to be acclimatised.

"My Lord" did not run because of the accident?—No, he did not.

If he had run, he might have won?—No.

Why not?—I was instructed that he was not to win, to give a bad impression.

Where are those instructions?—They were oral.

You put "My Lord" in an appropriate race in order that if he did not win a bad impression might be created?—Yes.

Is it deception?—No.

Then what you complain about "My Lord" is that he was not properly wound up?—Yes.

You suggest it is the duty of owners to have the horses wound up before putting them to races?"—Yes.

His Lordship: "What is the meaning of 'wound up'?"

Sir Chimanlal: It means "fully trained" in their language.

Counsel then questioned witness on the details regarding the training and running of the various horses. Regarding Wilmington, witness said that Mr. Langley's instructions were not with a view to his form bu this handicap. He was to run in two six-furlongs races where he could not have run or shown his form.

"Sierra Leone" arrived so late that it was harmful to try him at all?—Yes, That is so.

I don't think those instructions were with a view to deceive the public?—No.

The hearing was adjourned till to-day.

ENGLISH WOMEN'S ANKLES.

AS BEAUTIFUL AS ANY IN THE WORLD

"The Englishwoman has perfect ankles—straight and true and as beautiful as any in the world, including the American woman's," said Mr. A. J. Munnings, R.A., the painter, to a "Daily Mail" reporter. Mr. Munnings was the judge in an ankle competition at a ball at Norwich.

"It was most difficult to make an award," he added, "but when the ankles were viewed from the back, judging was easier. Ankles that seem perfect from the front are often disappointing at the back. In some ankles which are otherwise perfect the Achilles tendon does not come down gracefully.

"More dancing, more sport, more exercise generally have made our girls' ankles the things of beauty they are to-day, a vast improvement, I should say, on the Victorian age."

TRIAL OF MR. ISPAHANI.

PROSECUTION WITNESSES CROSS-EXAMINED.

Before the Chief Presidency Magistrate, in the Esplanade Police Court, on Monday hearing was resumed of the case in which Mr. Mahomed H. Ispahani is charged with theft and abetment, or in the alternative, with being in possession of stolen property,or interrupting a letter addressed to another person. The prosecution witnesses were cross-examined.

Mr. S. G. Velinkar with Mr. R. P. Thanawalla conducted the prosecution. Sir Chimanlal Setalvad with Messrs. V. F. Vicanji and C. N. Kanuga defended the accused.

At the outset, Sir C. Setalvad intimated the Court that he desired to first cross-examine Mr. Jehangir Bapuji, Proprietor of the Rembrandt Studio. He was, however, informed that he (Bapuji) was not in Court and His Worship said that the defence would have to go on with the witness available.

Sir Chimanlal said that if the complainant was cross-examined first instead of Bapuji the defence case would be prejudiced.

At this stage, however Sir Chimanlal was summoned for another case in the High Court.

Mr. Vicaji then made an application for a short adjournment, but His Worship refused the application.

Mr. V. A. De'Souza, Investigating Inspector, Bombay G. P. O. then arrived in the Court and he was called on in the witness box. Witness said that his duties were to investigate cases placed by the authorities in his hands. He then went on to explain the procedure adopted at offices.

The letter alleged to have been intercepted by the accused was then shown to the witness who, explaining a stamp on it, said that the stamp was put when the letter was reported.

In reply to further questions, witness said there was a possibility of a letter addressed "M. H. Shustry, Esq, 18 Rampart Row," being mis-delivered at 12, Rampart Row if there was another person there of the same name.

COMPLAINANT CROSS-EXAMINED.

Mr. Shustry, the complainant, was cross-examined when the Court re-assembled after lunch. He admitted that he did receive a telegram from the Consul-General of Persia to the effect that it might not be good in the interests of the Persian community to proceed with the case. He did not know if the Consul-General approved of the prosecution or not. He did not remember if he received one or more telegrams from the Consul-General. The witness did not bear any ill-wil towards the accused. It was absolutely fasle that Hickmut, the witness' agent, was sent to Persia with the deliberate object of removing the present Persian Consul in Bombay and putting himself and his brother-in-law in his place.

PETITION AGANIST CONSUL AT BOMBAY.

While Hickmut was in Persia witness did not ask him to take part in any action against the Consul at Bombay. Witness was not aware if Hickmut did take any part in the action. The reason for the faction among the Persian community was that the Consul at Bombay did not attend the coronation meeting. Witness denied that the anti-Consul Party tried to oust the Consul from his post. A petition was sent to the King of Persia protesting against the Consul at Bombay continuing in his office. The petition was signed by witness as also his brother. Witness had heard that about 800 persons had signed the petition.

COMPLAINANT'S BROTHER'S EVIDENCE.

Mahomed Jaffer Shustry, the witness' brother was summoned. Asked to produce a copy of the petition he expressed his inability to do so and said he had sent the original to the King of Persia and a sopy to the Foreign Minister.

Witness continuing said that he did not know if a tea shop-keeper of the identical name had signed the petition. Witness was very well acquainted with Kujaxsha. He was a Director of the Persian Steam Navigation Company as were the witness and his brother.

When Mr. Vicaji asked witness whether he was responsible for the appointment of Kujaxsha as Director, Mr. Velinkar objected to the question on the ground of relevancy.

Mr. Vicaji said that a series of intrigues were being carried on by the anti-Consul party, to remove the present Consul from his office and the present prosecution was only a part of that intrigue, the unfortunate victim of which was the accused. Even if the photographer said that it was the accused who got the letters photographed, he would only say that that also was a part of the intrigue.

Witness further stated that he did not know whether H. H. the Aga Khan himself contradicted a telegram sent to the Foreign Minister at Teheran under the name of Kujaxsha Aga Khan as not sent by him. Witness also did not know whether H. H. the Aga Khan had lodged a complaint with the police in that connection.

DIVULGING NAME UNDER COMPULSION.

Shown two letters containing the signature of the accused which were put in as exhibits, witness denied having seen them before. Shown another letter written by the accused to the Litho Press, witness recognised it as the one he had given to the C. I. D. as a specimen of the accused's handwriting. Shown another letter in the handwriting of the accused and asked from whom he got it, witness said he got it from one of his friends and refused to disclose his name. However, at the compulsion of Mr. Vicaji he gave out the name of Mr. G. K. Nariman the journalist. On the request of Mr. Velinkar Mr. Shustry made a note that the witness gave out the name under compulsion. Witness added that the article in the 'Nashid' was written with a view to lower his prestige as Vice-Consul at Karachi. Before this case commenced witness said that neither he nor his firm nor his brother-in-law had anything to do with the Rembrandt Studio.

Further hearing was adjourned to March 1.

KHARAGPUR STRIKE.

QUESTION IN COMMONS.

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Albery asked with regard to strikes and industrial disturbances in India and trouble in docks in Ceyon, whether there was any reason to suppose that such disturbances were the outcome of foreign political propaganda.

Lord Winterton, in his reply, referred to the "serious strike" which began in the wagon shop of the Bengal Nagpur Railway at Kharagpur on 9th February. He said with regard to Ceylon, the Secretary for Colonies had no knowledge in the matter beyond what had appeared in the press, and he had no reason to suppose that there had been any disorder in the colony. Lord Winterton added he had received no information with regard to the last part of the question.—Reuter.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY?

STRIKERS' MINIMUM DEMANDS.

KHARAGPUR, Feb. 20.

A special correspondent of the Associated Press, in the course of a communication on the present situation on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway arising out of the declaration of a general strike states that to-day is the tenth day of the strike, but the position in connection with the strike has not materially changed. The Railway administration is maintaining train services in spite of all apparent troubles. In some cases trains are running late, but efforts are being made to as far as possible inconvenience the travelling public as little as possible. Both the Agent and the Managing director, Sir T. R. Wynne, have come here to set things for themselves and to study the situation. The former has come from Calcutta and the latter has just returned from Nagpur after an inspection of the line.

EARLY DEVELOPMENTS LIKELY?

It is understood that important developments might be expected in the situation in the course of a day or two in view of the fact that the notices of the authorities asking the employees to resume work will expire to-morrow when the administration will be at liberty to take on new men. Though no manifestation of a desire on the part of strikers to return is noticeable, signs are not wanting that a move in that direction might be made. It is pointed out in this connection that among the many stations that have been affected more or less as a result of the strike are Motibagh, Gondia, Tatanagar, Nagpur, Adra and the stations between Kharagpur and Calcutta, the latter being a wayside station, Shalimar and Shatraganchi, two small stations adjacent to Kharagpur on the southern line, and Midnapore, Chakradharpur, another big station on the line, has been affected partially.

NUMBER OF STRIKERS.

It is difficult to estimate and obtain figures about the number of the strikers, but it is stated roughly that in Nagpur about 1,500 people of the Loco and Carriage Departments are idle. In Motibagh many of the strikers have rejoined and are working. In Tatanagar, the Loco and Carriage Shops, including some of the clerical staff, downed tools, but their number cannot be ascertained. The Kharagpur workshops are closed and the number of employees is stated to be eleven thousand. It is not known how many would resume work if the workshops were reopened. In the station staff there are about 800 employees, including menials, and it is said the majority are not working. The work is being conducted with assistance of the Anglo-Indian staff and some of the loyal Indian staff. The services of employees from other departments have been requisitioned.

It is stated that up to this morning about 60 per cent. of the goods trains were running, but from this morning the service has been considerably curtailed and probably will not be resumed before normal working is resumed. All passenger trains are running. About a hundred new recruits have been taken on ot cope with the work.

AUXILIARY FORCE WITHDRAWN.

The Auxiliary Force was withdrawn on Friday night, but it was replaced by a contingent of the Eastern Frontier Rifles who are at present guarding the station and the settlement against any untoward eventualities. It is further reported that the refreshment staff at Gondia and Bilaspur has also gone on strike. The Railway Union staff maintain that they are not allowing any man to go to the station without special permission from the secretary. Mr. V. V. Giri, President of the Labour Union, has gone to Chakradharpur. It is further emphasised by the Union that it has permitted the men of water staff, light and fan attendants, the medical staff, the head booking clerk and the parcel and pay clerks to remain at their posts.

The Secretary of the Kharagpur Labour Union stated that about five hundred men belonging to the Hindu Sabha had not struck work. In all about thirty-five thousand employees were on strike, or roughly about 70 per cent. of the B. N. R. employees; in Kharagpur alone about fifteen thousand were out. He also said that, except on the Waltair and Nainpur sections, comprising about fifty stations, all the others had joined the strike.

STRIKERS' MINIMUM DEMANDS.

Asked about the strikers' minimum demands, he said that if the administration conceded to them a joint inquiry committee to consider the question of reinstatement of dismissed hands and other broad questions, namely, grievances regarding insecurity of service, insufficiency of pay, ill-treatment and other general grievances, they would call off the strike immediately. He was of opinion that it might be possible that some of the clerical staff would not be able to hold out for long, but he was sure that the Loco [illegible] would "stick to their guns despite trouble and inconvenience."

He admitted that the railway administration were spending over four lakhs in the current year for the staff quarters on the line, and said that they were grateful for all that the administration had done. He emphasised that there was no ill-feeling between strikers and the administration, and the strike had not been blackened by any violence on the part of strikers, and that peaceful character was being maintained.

VERY NOTEWORTHY FACT.

The most interesting fact worthy of note in this connection was that strikers have not a word to say against high railway officials. On the contrary the officials are praised for their good-tempered excellent manner. At the same time, the railway officials speak highly of the Union officials. The latter maintain that the Union office is guarded by a strong cordon of guards and no outsider is admitted without permission of the Secretary at night. The Town is absolutely peaceful, and not marred by any untoward incident.

CONGRESS ENQUIRY DEMANDED.

CALCUTTA'S SUPPORT TO WORKMEN

CALCUTTA, Feb. 21.

At a meeting of the citizens of Calcutta to consider the Kharagpur situation, the Mayor presiding, resolutions were adopted deploring the failure of the B.N. Railway authorities to come to a just and honourable settlement with the Indian employees regretting the employment by the local authorities of the Auxiliary Force inspite of complaints made by the employees and the public against its members; and urging the Indian National Congress to appoint a committee to go into the whole question and suggest measures for the redress of their grievances. It was also resolved to appoint a committee to raise funds for the relief of the families of strikers.—A.P.

FUTILE EFFORTS AT COMPROMISE.

COLOMBO STRIKE ASSUMES GRAVER ASPECT

COLOMBO, Feb. 22.

The harbour strike has assumed a graver aspect. The Enquiry Committee's efforts at a compromise have been unsuccessful and a general harbour strike is materialising.—A.P.

M. C. C. V. NOTHERN INDIA.

FINE WYATT-PARSONS PARTNERSHIP.

VISITORS SCORE 232 FOR WKTS.

NEW DELHI, Feb. 22

The M. C. C. began to-day a three-day fixture against Northern India and batting first kept their opponents in the field the whole day for the very good score of 232 for three wickets. For this the visitors were indebted to Sandham 74, Brown 40, Wyatt 73 and Parsons 43 the last two being not out at close of play. The match will be continued to-morrow.

M. C. C.—1st Innings.

Brown b Nazir Ali	.....	40
Sandham st. Rubie b Brijlal	.....	74
Wyatt (not out)	.....	73
Tate c Naomal b Carbutt	.....	1
Parsons (not out)	.....	43
Extras	.....	1
Total (for 3 wkts.)	.....	232

MR. K. M. MUNSHI'S CANDIDATURE

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—Will you kindly correct an error which has crept in the report of the B. P. C. Committee proceedings, which were published in your paper of 21st inst.

The report reads That my letter to the Committee was for being adopted as a Congress candidate. This is incorrect; as a matter of fact, the request contained in my letter to the Committee was to the effect that in view of my candidature and the object viz., University Reforms with which I was going to the Council, the Committee should not adopt an official candidate.—Yours etc.

K. M. MUNSHI.

INDIAN OVERSEAS TRADE.

FIGURES FOR JANUARY

Bommbay, Feb. 21.

The following monthly figures of Indian Overseas Trade have been received from the Director-General of Commercial Intelligence and Statistics, Calcutta, for the month of January, 1927:—

(1) Total imports and private merchandise, Rs. 2,086 lakhs; (2) Total exports of private merchandise, 2,799; (3) Net movement of treasure import, 265; (4) Total visible balance of trade, merchandise and treasure in favour of India, 456; (5) Balance of remittances of funds in adverse to India, 174.

Excluding goods such as railway materials for State Railways under Company Management, which are not paid for in the ordinary way and cannot be taken into account in the balance of trade.—A. P.

CAIRO--KARACHI AIR SERVICE

BEGINS ON APRIL 6TH

LINKING EUROPE WITH EAST

LONDON, Feb. 21.

In the House of Commons, to-day, Sir Samuel Hoare was accorded ovation on his rising to answer the first question since his return from India. He said that the Cairo-Karachi air service would start on 6th April.

Sir Harry Brittain asked for the number of planes that were expected to be put for that service. He congratulated Sir S. Hoare on his flight to India.

Sir. Hoare said that he was very much obliged for the congratulations which were not due to himself so much as to the pilots and navigators. He said there would be five of the same type of the machine as that in which he made his flight.

LINKING EAST WITH WEST.

Commander Kenworthy asked whether he proposed to link up the European Air service with the Cairo-Karachi service.

Sir S. Hoare said he was very anxious to see that the connection between Europe and the East was fully completed. He was unable to say when they would be able to do it. They were constantly considering the question and he regarded it as most important that they should make the connection as soon as possible.

Replying to Sir F. Wise, Sir S. Hoare said that the cost of flight would not amount to any considerable sum.—Reuter.

CALCUTTA SHARE MARKET

JUTES STEADY

CALCUTTA, Feb. 22.

In the share market jutes have been steady with bulk of transactions on ten rupee counters. Higher denominations commanded full rates though only moderately supported. Cottons were dealt in at easier rates. In coals business was affected in Bengal at steady prices, while New Beerbhoom noted a drop. Teas continue to rule dull without any alteration in tone. In miscellaneous fair amount of business was completed at about existing values, Ganges Rope and Sutna Stone and Lime, however, marking increases on last listed rates. Bengal Bonded Warehouse "A" shares particularly registered sharp rise of 125 points and Indian Iron and Steel suffered from profit-taking. Government securities were steadier. Following were the closing quotations:—

Government securities: Three and half per cent Government Paper 77/7, four per cent. new loan 1950/70 107/8, five and half per cent war bonds 1928 100/12, six per cent. bonds 1930 104/8.

Banks:—Central Bank 30, Imperial Bank fully paid 1455.

Railways:—Hoshiarpur Doab Branch 99.

Cottons:—Bengal Nagpur ord. 24/12, Dunbar ord. 21/8.

Jutes: Albion ord. 350, Auckland 298, Barnagore ord. 242, Budge Budge 557, Dalhousie ord. 484, pref. 120, Delta ord 625/8, Howrah 48/2, Hukumchand ord. 14/10, Kanknarrah ord. 535, Kelvin 869/8, Kinnison 1070, Lawrence pref. 121, Lansdowne 319, Naihati 543, National 34/14, Northbrook 61, Orient 287/8, Reliance 84/4, Standard ord. 563.

Coals:—Baraboni 2/14, Bengal 480, Burrakur 18, Equitable 19/6, Jointy Central 4/8, New Beerbhoom 20/12, Raneegunge 22/4, Standard 52/8, Sutna Stone and lime 210.

Miscellaneous:—Ganges Rope 374, Kellner and Co. ord. 8/4, Indian Cables 3/10, Madan Theatres 5, Burn and Co. ord. 208/8, Indian Iron and Steel 19/10, Marshall and Co. 3/6, Agra Electric 109, Bengal Telephone ord. 11/2, Bengal Bonded Warehouse Association "A" shares 1080, Cawnpore Sugar 24/8, Champaran Sugar 10.

Tea Companies:—Bishunath 31/4, Hatikhira 25/12, Jutlibari 19/12, Rajabhat 38/12, Tirrihannah 21/8, Tukvar 32.

Exchange bank telegraphic transfer was one shilling five and seven eighth pence and demand bills were one shilling five and twentynine thirtyseconds pence.—A. P.

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BACKACHE

You naturally wish to get rid of your Backache as quickly as possible, but you also want lasting benefit, and that is why you should choose De Witt's Pills in preference to any other remedy.

De Witt's Pills act upon your liver, your kidneys and your bladder, and in this way they rid your body of the harmful uric acid which causes the pain in your back.

This is a simple and inexpensive remedy, but it gives results which cannot possibly be obtained by any other means, and it has been used with success in all parts of the world for over forty years.

Ask your Chemist To-day for

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PILLS

The circular enclosed in every box gives full directions for the use of De Witt's Pills, and they may be taken with confidence and safety by men, women and children. *De Witt's Pills are never touched by hand and they contain no animal fats nor any harmful or habit-forming drugs. Take them for Scalding Pains, Rheumatism, Urinary Disorders, Backache, Bladder Trouble, Lumbago, Sciatica, or Painful Joints* and in every case they will give prompt relief and quickly effect a cure. Your nearest chemist sells De Witt's Pills and the moderate price places them within everyone's reach. Ask for a box, to-da

Build up your Mental and Physical Strength

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SUSPEND REVENUES IN VAGRA TALUKA

COLLECTOR'S INDIFFERENCE

DR. DESAI'S REPLY TO GOVERNMENT.

We have received the following for publication from Dr. Chandulal Desai the President of the Broach District Congress Committee:—

The Inquiry Committee appointed by the resolution of the Vagra Taluka Farmer's Conference held on the 31st ultimo has almost completed its work, excepting in three or four villages which are reported to have had crops. According to the Committee's definite opinion out of sixty-nine villages in Vagra Taluka twenty three villages deserve half suspensions of the land revenue this year and seven villages which are in a hopeless condition deserve full suspension. In the remaining thirty-nine villages—except those which are not visited by the Committee—the condition of crops is such as would enable the people to pay only this year's land revenue. Some of these villages were awarded suspension last year which means they are not in a position to pay this year along with this year's dues.

SUSPEND TAGAVI DUES.

However, the affected villages are not in a position to pay long standing tagavi arrears also as these villages are heavily indebted to a large extent to the Broach Co-operative Bank and the Shahukars.

Last year was also a bad year in Vagra Taluka when nearly half the number of villages were given suspensions of land revenue.

It is high time the Government did something to relieve the distress of the people in this Taluka especially of the Bahave side. Almost every alternate year has been a bad year for the people of the area for the last two decades either due to shortage of, or excessive rains causing water logging.

COLLECTOR'S APATHY.

Regarding the conditions in Broach District the Director of Information in his Press note states that "the matter is being investigated by the Collector." As far as I am authentically informed the Collector of this District has not personally visited any villages of Vagra Taluka for instituting a survey of crops this year. He might have collected or may be collecting information from his subordinate officers. The Collector did visit Vagra proper on the 5th of January last for about a couple of hours but that was for presiding at a function arranged to present an address to the Thakore of Kerwada. Let us hope that the Collector will visit these hard-pressed villages now and institute proper inquiry on the spot instead of relying on the so-called investigations and surveys of crops made by his subordinate officers. Any how for the long suffering people of Vagra Taluka the slipshod method of surveying the crops deserves to be abandoned as quick as possible.

GOKAK NEWS.

4 PERSONS INJURED IN MOTOR LORRY ACCIDENT.

GOKAK, Feb. 21.
(From a Correspondent.)

On the 18th inst. at about 11 a.m. while coming from Gokak Road station a motor lorry, while negotiating a curve at Konnur toppled over. Four passengers were seriously injured and they were removed to the Municipal Hospital.

It is alleged that the owner of the lorry was warned for his rash driving and over-loading.

MUSLIM STUDENT'S SOCIAL GATHERING

The annual social gathering of the Muslim Students' Union was held on Sunday evening at the Anjuman-i-Islam hall at Hornby Road, Bombay Mr. Sultan M. Chinoy presided. Among those present were Sir Amberson Marten, Sir Ibrahim Rahimtoola, Mr. Justice Ali Akabr Khan Mirza, Mr. Hamil Rev. Father Dhur, Moulvi Syed Muniruddin, Messrs. Sheriff Dawji Canjee, A. M. Kajipi, Mirza Alimahomed Khan, V. M. Merchant, Abdulla Fazulbhoy, Tagi Afshar, Usman Sobani, Prof. V. G. Rao, Prof. Khodabux Irani and Mr. Abdul Rehman Yacoob.

Mr. A. M. Bakza, the secretary of the union in requesting the President to distribute prizes to the successful competitors in games and elocution, referred to the several activities of the Union and appealed to the Muslim public to help them with funds to enable them to build a hall. He appealed to the leaders to take an interest in the affairs of their union which supplied a long-felt want of their community by bringing students of various colleges into contact with each other.

The President requested Sir Amberson Marten to distribute the prizes, which he did amidst applause.

Mr. Chinoy thanked them for electing him their president for the year, an honour which he greatly appreciated and congratulated the members on the useful work they had been doing all those years. He assured them that he would always be ready and willing to assist them in their endeavours which were calculated to promote the interests and well being of Moslem students. He was glad that their activities were varied. Their community was in great need of men trained for commerce and industry and he hoped that students would pay greater attention to this walk in life for their own and their country's benefit.

After a vote of thanks to the President by Mr. M. K. Nemazi and the partaking of refreshments, the gathering dispersed.

EXPENDITURE IN INDIA ON USELESS CATTLE.

WASTE OF RS. 60 CRORES, SAYS VICEROY.

DELHI, Feb. 21.

His Excellency the Viceroy presided over the lecture delivered by Mr. William Smith, Imperial Dairy Expert, on "Cattle Breeding and Dairying Industry for India" which was illustrated by cinema films, at the Elphinstone Cinema this night. Mr. Smith declared that, with the exception of parts of the Punjab where the vigorous action of the Government of that Province had arrested a decline, he gave it, as a result of his 21 years' experience of cattle-breeding in India, that the quality of the cattle generally was declining.

His Excellency the Viceroy said he had read in the papers the other day that the waste of expenditure incurred in India on useless cattle was something in the neighbourhood of sixty crores. This, said His Excellency, was a very amazing figure. If that figure were true, then India was spending on useless animals as much as she was spending on her whole army. The Government of India were seeking, through various efforts, to improve Indian cattle. They had opened dairy farms at Bangalore, Karnal and other places and were trying to investigate the methods of scientific breeding and dairying. The whole of India and the Government of India were watching the labours of the Agricultural Commission with the utmost interest.—A. P.

BIHAR AND ORISSA COUNCIL

PATNA, Feb. 21.

The Coal industry and the Santal Parganas figured rather prominently in today's debate in the Bihar and Orissa Legislative Council when two non-official resolutions were moved, one demanding a committee of enquiry into the causes of the depression in the coal industry in the province, and the other, extension of the operation of the local self-government (Amendment) Act 1922 in the Santal Parganas. The first resolution was withdrawn, after discussion, on Government agreeing to appoint a committee under certain limitations and the second resolution regarding the Santhal Parganas was carried by 41 votes to 38. Government opposed the resolution.—A. P.

AN APPLICATION REJECTED.

ALLAHABAD, Feb. 21.

Sir Grimwood Mears, Chief Justice, Allahabad High Court, passed orders to-day on the applications of two Muslims of Fatehpur, Nader Khan and Badal Khan, praying that the High Court should take disciplinary action against Mr. Uma Shanker and Mr. Bans Gopal, vakils of Fatehpur, for alleged unprofessional conduct. The facts alleged arose out of a communal riot case in Fatehpur in which the vakils were accused, but were acquitted along with some other Hindus who were accused in the case, ten Muslims being sentenced to various terms of imprisonment. The Sessions Judge, in his judgment had referred to the conduct of Mr. Uma Shanker and Mr. Bans Gopal and suggested that proceedings might be instituted against them to bind them over. The Chief Justice considered the applications carefully, but found that the vakils had done nothing in their character as vakils but as citizens of Fatehpur and members of the Arya Samaj. His Lordship refused to pass any order on them.—A. P.

SWADESHI CLOTH FOR GOVT. OFFICE USE.

DR. KHARE'S RESOLUTION DISALLOWED.

NAGPUR, Feb. 22

Dr. Khare's resolution recommending to Government that all the cloth required for the liveries of its servants and also office use should be Indian khaddar or cloth made in India, has been disallowed on the ground that it does not relate to a matter of general importance.—A. P.

DEATH FROM ELECTRIC SHOCK.

While he was cleaning the Ring Feeder Switch at the Gold Mohur Sub-Station of the Mill Division, Tata Power Company, at about 12-30 p.m. on Sunday last, Hari Sadhu (30) a young labourer of the Company touched the Direct Feeder Switch which was then alive as the consumers wanted supply and fell down with burns all over his body. Mr. J. J. Master, the Electrical Engineer of the Company who was just near gave him first aid and removed him to the Hospital where he died on Monday night. At an inquest held on Tuesday, the Coroner's Jury recorded a verdict of accidental death.

FIRE AT SEWREE

On Monday at about 1.45 p.m. a fire broke out in two charcoal sheds belonging to Shanker Luxman and Haji Ahmed Abba at Sewree. Fire engines from Byculla and the Cotton Green were soon on the scene and the fire was extinguished at about 4 p.m. The estimated damage to the charcoal is Rs. 3,000 and to the sheds Rs. 1,000 neither the charcoal nor the sheds were insured. The cause of the fire is not ascertained.

CONVICTED OF POSSESSING UNLICENSED COCAINE.

Ah-Sung-Ah Thin, a Chinese carpenter was convicted by Mr. H. P. H. Dastur the Acting Chief Presidency Magistrate at the Esplanade Police Court on Tuesday on a charge of possessing 5 ounces of cocaine valued at Rs. 600 without license and was sentenced to suffer two months' rigorous imprisonment and to pay a fine of R300, in default to suffer a further imprisonment for two months.

BRITISH MOTOR TRIUMPH IN THE WORLD'S MOST STRENUOUS RACE.

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After the finish to-day in Stockholm the car created a sensation and was much admired.

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GOKAK VETERINARY HOSPITAL.

A Gokak Correspondent writes:—Mr. E. S. Farbrother, Superintendent Civil Veterinary Department, paid a surprise visit to the Veterinary Hospital, Gokak. He wrote in the Visitor's book as under:—"I am glad to see that the dispensary is becoming more and more popular.

The Chairman V. D.C. of Gokak is anxious that the dispensary be suitably housed but as the present building has been taken on five years' base and practically the whole of the amount of the rent for the period has been paid in advance, he is unable to do anything for the next 3 or 4 years. A site can however be selected and acquired if necessary in the meantime.

The Selection Committee of the Army Polo Association of India after carefully examining their financial situation, to enable the Army-in-India Polo Team to go to America, have issued a further strong appeal for the minimum of Rs. 50,000.

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